EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN TAMIL NADU

NOTE ON DEMAND 17--EDUCATION 1990-91

©
GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU
1990

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CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

"The science of numbers as well as the arts of letters rare,
Are both of them the eyes of men alive, the wise declare."

wrote Thiruvalluvar.

Man is able to express his thoughts only through the media of letters and numbers. Man's mind expands to the extent he acquires knowledge. Education is the major tool to gather information and through such information understand the world and the life around him ; clarify one's own mind through such awareness ; stand confidently as an individual human being ; realise one's duties and rights ; realising side by side the do's and donts' of life. That was why Thiruvalluvar said that alphabet and numbers are as important to human being as the eyes are important to all living beings. What the animals will suffer without eyes, will be suffered by human beings who are not literate—this is his conclusion. Though they have eyes physically the illiterate are degraded to the level of animals. The eyes of unlettered human beings may be as much a cause for their suffering as sores on the human body. This warning is conveyed by Valluvar in his Kural—

"The learned men alone are said to have their eyes always.
The unlettered have but a pair of sores upon their face."

The illiterates do not easily understand their disadvantage. Illiteracy is worse than penury. Devoid of rational capacity, illiteracy makes human life not worth living.

"Except that it can just be said of them that 'they but live,
The unlearn'd men are like the barren land that naught doth give".

This Kural conveys the idea that the illiterate are mere numbers for purposes of population census and that they are like the fallow land —of no use to themselves or the community. Illiteracy causes ignorance, encourages superstitions and develops slavish mentality, hence a nation with illiterates cannot progress. Literacy and Education for all are essential for human resource development, manpower development and for human achievement.

2. Forty years are past since we became independent. Continuous efforts have been made ever since to spread education; more and more schools have been established; the number of literates as well as the number of students and teachers have been increasing manifold; the State Government's expenditure on Education which was just Rs. 7

crores in the year of independence has now increased a hundred fold to Rs. 1,000 crores. But the absolute number of illiterates has also been increasing steadily and this is a cause of great concern. The U.N.O. has declared this year as the International Literacy Year and has invited all nations to strive to provide "literacy for all". Our country has also accepted this ideal for implementation. The Constitution of India has accepted as part of its Directive Principles the provision of free and compulsory education for all children upto the age of 14 years. As a major step towards achieving the above goal free education has been introduced in our state. We are also spending considerable amounts on free school meals for children free uniforms, free text-books and foot-wears as incentives. The allocation for education of all kinds and levels in the State Budget has been of the order of 22 per cent every year. Inspite of all this the percentage of illiteracy is still of the order of 45 per cent, because people have not understood the value of education, due to their environment and traditions as well as due to the depressed and backward status of their communities in the social fabric. It is heartening that the Adult Education programmes undertaken in areas with concentration of SC and STs. as well as Backward and Most Backward Classes have evoked the enthusiasm of adults and the programmes have been yielding good results. Though the Adult Education programme aims at enrolling illiterate women in large numbers, it is a moot point whether we would even after continuing the programme for five more years, reach a day when we will rejoice with the poet that

"All have become literate-in my dear Tamil Nadu".

But it is our duty to continue and intensify our efforts.

3. If every literate person comes forward to provide education to one illiterate person, adopting the principle, "Each one teach one", this objective will be achieved quickly. The basic aim of democracy of having a Government reflecting the conscious will of an enlightened people will also be realised. Literacy will equip our voters to elect the best Government. Therefore it is the aim of our Government to enroll all children in schools at the proper age and provide proper High school and Higher Secondary Education. Education and training suitable for youth at college level besides technical and professional education. The educated have a vital role to play in society and in development. Due to historical reasons our society has become splintered and remains stratified, divided into the depressed and discarded sections. Neither the society nor the nation can progress if steps are not devised for the advancement of those sections also. A society which denies justice to the oppressed will come to grief. It is for this reason special attention is being given to provide opportunities for the SCs., Most Backward Classes, Backward Classes and women to get education.

4. Last year was celebrated as the International Year for Women. We announced free education for all poor girls upto degree level. Poor parents often stop sending their girls to school at the age of 9 or 10 thinking that further education is a waste. In order to motivate them to educate their girls further the scheme for a gift of Rs. 5,000 as marriage assistance for poor girls who have passed 8th Standard was announced and implemented, benefiting thousands of poor girls. So far as the Scheduled Tribes are concerned this assistance is given to girls who have passed 5th Standard itself. As a cumulative result of all these endeavours, there will be a welcome change in our society which has traditionally neglected women's education. More and more women will acquire some level of education and will become equipped to maintain the dignity of women and their rights. This will enlarge the basis for the speedy progress of our nation also. With a view to increase the employment opportunities for women, three new Industrial Training Institutes are proposed to be established in Salem, Coimbatore and Tiruchirapalli Districts.

5. We are confident that in the coming years, the number of girl students in schools upto 8th Standard will increase and that this increase will continue in the higher standards also. In order to have better coverage of primary educational facilities, new single teacher schools will be started in 439 habitations with a population of more than 500. In order to cater to the additional enrolment of children of age group 6-14, 1,200 additional secondary grade teachers will be appointed next year. They will be paid a consolidated salary of Rs. 800 per month for the initial 2 years and will be regularly appointed on the scale of pay applicable to Secondary Grade teachers thereafter.

6. With a view to raise the standard and quality of teacher training District Institutes of Education and Training are being established. These institutes are already being established in 14 Districts and it is proposed to establish them in the remaining 7 Districts next year. A separate Directorate for Teachers Training is proposed to be set up to ease the burden of the School Education Department and at the same time closely monitor and improve the standards of Teacher Training Institutes, both Government and aided.

7. From the 1st April of this year, the Government have decided to sanction the medical allowance of Rs. 15 per month to teachers serving in aided schools as well as teachers who have retired from aided schools and getting pension. The number of beneficiaries will be 1,25,000.

8. The administrative functions of the Technical Education Directorate has been steadily increasing. Hence, it is proposed to have three separate wings, one each in charge of Engineering Colleges, Polytechnics and Technical Examination. The UGC scales and AICTE scales have been introduced and implemented for 16,000 teachers of Universities and colleges as well as 4,000 teachers of Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics.

9. The Universities have been instructed to devise suitable measures to raise the standards of higher education so that our students fare better in All India Services Examinations like I.A.S., I.P.S., I.F.S. To facilitate instruction in Tamil at college level, efforts have been launched to publish text books in all science subjects. The idea of having a separate University for the southern districts has also been accepted. That University will be established with the name of "Manonmaniam Sundaranar University", after the great Tamil Scholar and savant who gave us the Invocatory Song in praise of Tamil Thai— "நீராருங் கடலுடுத்த".

10. All educational institutions, be they schools, colleges or technical institutions attain fame only because of the intellectual capacity of their teachers and their sense of mission. The teaching profession is not a mere career. It should be considered as a service—valuable service for the betterment and well being of the society. Keeping in mind the status of the teaching profession which should serve as an example to the student community, Teachers' Councils have been constituted at the Educational District level and at the State level, for prompt redressal of the grievances of teachers.

11. If the standard of school education is to improve and students are to get best benefits, parents should have close rapport with the schools. Therefore it is instructed that Parent-Teacher Associations are established in all schools.

12. In order to develop the library movement a number of District Library Conferences have been conducted with the co-operation of the public and sites and equipments have been obtained from the public for satisfying the requirements of the branch libraries.

13. The various Centrally Sponsored Schemes for educational development have been implemented fully. The pace of implementation of "Operation Black Board" scheme for developing Elementary Education; Science Education at school stage; Non-Formal (Adult) Education and the scheme for establishing Institutes of Teacher Education in our State has been lauded by the Central Government.

14. All the schemes and the programmes announced when the Education Demand was discussed last year, continue to be implemented. "Education" is endless; "Art" boundless and Culture fathomless. So our educational programme with its content aimed at developing Education, Art and Culture is also a continuing process, which will require continuous reassessment. The function of the Education Department will continue and develop for ever so as to ensure to our people the benefits of science which is advancing fast competing with time and also enriching Tamil and Tamil Culture.

Educational Expenditure and the State Budget :

The outlay of Rs. 1,042 crores under "Demand 17—Education," in 1990-91 will work out to about 22 per cent of the total expenditure on Revenue Account, namely Rs. 4,814 crores.

2. The following is a sector-wise break-up of the provision in the Budget Estimate for 1990-91 under the Education Demand:—

	Budget Estimate for 1990-91.		
	Non-plan.	*Plan.*	*Total.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)		
2059. Expenditure on maintenance and repairs to buildings of Government Schools, Colleges, etc.	3,52	..	3,52
2202. General Education—			
01. Elementary Education	4,09,06	20,18	4,29,24
02. Secondary Education	3,17,78	92	3,18,70
03. University Education	84,64	2,30	86,94
04. Adult Education	1,92	7,76	9,68
05. Language Development ..	1,58	18	1,76
80. General—Other Expenditure ..	85,03	..	85,03
Add.—Recoveries	92	..	92
Total—General Education ..	9,00,93	31,34	9,32,27

(1)	Budget Estimate for 1990-91. Non-plan. (2)	Plan. (3)	Total. (4)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
2203. Technical Education	30,37	2,01	32,38
2204. Sports and Youth Welfare ..	6,48	1,63	8,11
2205. Art and Culture—			
Public Libraries	7,70	20	7,90
Archives	55	27	82
Fine Arts Education—			
Colleges of Arts and Crafts ..	61	1	62
Music Training Centres	17	10	27
Promotion of Art and Culture ..	10	1,03	1,13
Archaelogy	56	11	67
Museums	51	5	56
Other Expenditures	72	..	72
Total—Art and Culture ..	10,92	1,77	12,69
2235. Social Security and Welfare ..	27	...	27
2236. Nutrition	51,00	...	51,00
3425. Scientific Services and Research.	—	1,73	1,73
3454. Census Surveys and Statistics Gazetteer Unit	..	5	5
GRAND TOTAL—DEMAND 17—EDUCATION ..	10,03,49	38,53	10,42,02

The Department-wise break-up of the above outlay is as follows:—

(1)	Budget Estimate, 1990-91. Non-Plan. (2)	Plan. (3)	Total. (4)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
Education	10,01,40	37,19	10,38,59
Tamil Development—Culture ..	2,09	1,34	3,43
	10,03,49	38,53	10,42,02

3. Besides these, provision has also been made in 1990-91 under other Demands for Educational Buildings, etc., as follows :—

(1)	Budget Estimate, 1990-91, Non-Plan. (2)	Plan. (3)	To (4)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
A. Expenditure within the Revenue Account—			
Demand 28. Community Development—Social Education.	..	15	15
Demand 37—Public Works—Buildings for Government Schools and Colleges minor Works.	8	6	14
2071. Pension to staff of Aided and Local Body Educational Institutions.	64,48	–	64,48
2236. Nutrition—Cost of food materials under TNNMP.	86,55	5,75	92,30*

*Includes a portion of the cost of pre-school feeding also.

(1)	Budget Estimate, 1990-91. Non-Plan. (2)	Plan. (3)	Total. (4)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
B. Expenditure outside the Revenue Account—			
4202. Capital outlay on Education, Art and Culture—Buildings for Government Educational Institutions.	96	5,01	5,97
Loans—			
4515. Rural Elementary Buildings School.	..	3,00	3,00
6202. National Loan Scholarships..	..	25	25
Loans to Technical Education Students.	1	..	1
7615. Loans to Teachers of Aided Educational Institutions.	8	..	8
Total ..	1,52,16	14,22	1,66,38

If all the above allocations are taken into account the expenditure on Education will exceed Rs. 1,208 crores in 1990-91.

4. It should be noted that the above figures do not include the allocations for Adi-Dravidars and Backward Class schools and hostels; Scholarships to Adi-Dravidars, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Class students ; Approved Schools; schools for the Handicapped; Industrial Training Institutes, etc, as well as the allocations for Medical, Agricultural and Veterinary Education.

Outlay on Educational Plan Schemes in 1990-91 :

5. In 1990-91 the Plan expenditure on various sectors of Education (under all heads 2202. General Education, 4202. Capital Outlay on Education, 6202. Loans, etc., will be as follows :—(The figures with +sign represent the outlay on Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector schemes).

(1)	Committed. (2)	New Schemes. Sanctioned. in 1990-91. (3)	Total. (4)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
1. General Education—			
(1) Elementary Education ..	22,28	90	23,18
(2) School Education	1,14 + 1,96	1,91 ..	3,05 + 1,96
(3) Adult Education	2,65 + 5,11	10 ..	2,75 + 5,11
(4) College Education	2,80 + 25	10 ..	2,90 + 25
(5) Tamil Development	10	4	14
Total ..	28,97 + 7,32	3,05 ..	32,02 + 7,32
II. Technical Education	2,13 + 7	16 ..	2,29 + 7
III. Sports and Youth Welfare ..	93 + 1,32	4 ..	97 + 1,32
IV. Art and Culture—			
Education	56	16	72
Tamil Development	1,05	15	1,20
Total ..	1,61	31	1,92
V. Scientific Services and Research ..	70 + 5	17 ..	87 + 5
Grand Total ..	34,34 + 8,76	3,73 ..	38,07 + 8,76

CHAPTER II.

SCHOOL EDUCATION.

(i) General.

The outlay on School Education (including Higher Secondary Education) accounts for Rs. 748 crores out of the outlay of Rs. 1,042 Crores under Education Demand in the Budget Estimate 1990-91. The size of the school system in Tamil Nadu, as on the 30th September 1989, was as follows :—

	Number of schools.	*Number of teachers.*	*Number of pupils.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(IN LAKHS.)	(IN LAKHS.)
Primary Schools (Standards 1—5).	29,491	1.19	54.46
Middle Schools (Standards 1—8 or 6—8).	5,651	0.66	29.98
..	35,142	1.85	84.44
High and Higher Secondary Schools (Generally Standards 6—10 / 6—12).	4,949	1.13	38.24
..	40,091	2.98	122.68

The strength of pupils according to the level of standards was as follows :—

Standards.	*Pupils.*		
	Boys.	*Girls.*	*Total.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(IN LAKHS).	
1—5	41.40	35.38	76.78
6—8	17.57	12.76	30.33
9—10	6.83	4.24	11.07
11—12	2.63	1.87	4.50
Total ..	68.43	54.25	122.68

The managementwise details of the schools are given in the Annexure.

2. For 1990-91, the following additional post of teachers will be sanctioned namely :—

Secondary Grade Teachers for existing schools (on consolidated pay of Rs. 800 per month for the initial two years).	1,200
Tamil Pandits for High/Higher Secondary Schools ..	50
B.Ed. Grade Teachers for High/Higher Secondary Schools	63
B.Ed. Grade Headmasters for Middle Schools	50

School Improvement Conferences :

3. In order to mobilise local efforts and initiative in improving the facilities in schools, School Improvement Conferences are being held. During 1989-90 as much as Rs. 2.82 crores, worth of voluntary contribution was received from the public through five School Improvement Conferences.

(ii) Elementary Education.

The Government of India envisaged the achievement of 100 per cent enrolment under age group 6-11 and 75 per cent enrolment under age 11—14 by the end of Seventh Five year Plan (i.e. by 1989-90). It is gratifying to note that Tamil Nadu has reached the levels of 100 percent enrolment under age group 6—11 and 80 per cent under age group 11—14. The number of pupils additionally enrolled in schools in Tamil Nadu during 1989-90, was as follows :—

Age group.	*Boys.*	*Girls.*	*Total.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(IN LAKHS).	
6—11	0.51	0.52	1.03
11—14	0.66	0.63	1.29
Total ..	1.17	1.15	2.32

During 1989-90, 50 primary schools were newly opened in SC/ST habitations, utilising the 100 Secondary Grade posts sanctioned for the purpose in that year. There are still 439 habitations each with a population of more than 500 without access to a primary school within one kilometre. New single teacher primary schools will be started in all these habitations in the coming year.

2. A separate Directorate of Elementary Education with a senior Officer to head the organisation has been established from 12th July 1986 with a view to devote greater attention to the development of Elementary Education in the State. The Directorate has been further strengthened from February 1988.

3. The Offices of both Assistant Educational Officers and Deputy Inspector of Schools have now been amalgamated into one Office for better supervision and monitoring of schools. The Assistant Educational Officer is the head of the Office. Both the Assistant Educational Officer and Deputy Inspector of Schools will function as inspecting Officers of schools. The school inspection work will be shared among them, so as to have better control over the functioning of the schools.

4. One nursery section is also now functioning in each of the 28268 kuzhanthaigal Kappagams and this measure will also contribute to making children school minded from an early age and freeing young girls from the task of attending to their younger siblings.

The Tamil Nadu Government Nutritious Meal Programme—Feeding of pupils of standards 1—10 in Schools.

5. The Tamil Nadu Elementary School Midday Meals Programme was implemented from 1957 to 1982. This was superseded by the Tamil Nadu Government Nutritious Meals Programme for children, which provided for wider and better coverage. The new scheme was launched with effect from first July 1982/15th September 1982 in Standards 1—5 and from 15th September 1984 in Standards 6—10.

6. Under the programme as many as 65 lakhs of pupils in Standards 1—10 in schools under all departments are fed through 35,510 school feeding centres, the bulk of which are under the control of the Directors of Elementary and School Education. (The remaining feeding Centres are under the control of the Directors of Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare, Backward Classes and Municipal Administration and the Commissioners of Corporation of Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore) The Children in Standards 1—5 are fed on all the 365 days in a year (in respect of a few specified holidays about 20 in a year, pre-cooked food

is also distributed on the previous day). The children in Std 6—10 are fed on school working days. The following are the rations prescribed per day per pupil.

	Standards (1—8).	Standards (9—10)
		(IN GRAMS).
Rice	100	120
Dhall	15	15
Oil	3	3
Vegetable and condiments ..	50	50

7. By way of protein re-inforcement boiled eggs are supplied to the beneficiary children once in a fortnight from June 1989.

Free Uniforms to Pupils in Standards 1—8 :

8. From 1985-86, one set of free uniform is supplied to pupils of Standards 1—8 of all schools in the State, who are covered by Tamil Nadu Government Nutritious Meal Programme. The number of pupils who were supplied uniforms under the scheme during 1989-90 was 62.10 lakhs and the total outlay was Rs. 18 crores. The scheme is implemented with the co-operation of the Departments of Handlooms and Textiles and Social Welfare. This scheme will be continued during 1990-91.

Free supply of Text Books in Standards 1—8 :

9. From 1966-67, Text Books were supplied in standards 1—3 to all pupils getting free Midday Meals in Schools. From 1985-86, this was extended to standards 4—8 also. The number of beneficiaries in Standards 1—8 during 1989-90 was 62.10 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 7.50 crores has been made for this scheme in 1990-91. About 5 lakhs pupils in Standard I were supplied slates also free during the year 1989-90 at a cost of Rs. 12 lakhs.

Free Supply of Footwear ;

10. Footwears are supplied to all school going children in Standards 1—8 once in two years. During 1989-90, 22 lakhs of students were benefited at a cost of Rs. 3.16 crores.

Book Banks :

11. Book Banks have also been established in almost all schools on voluntary basis, by collecting books donated by students promoted to higher standards and by enlisting the co-operation of parents, social service organisations, etc.

Girls Education :

12. Generally Girls are better motivated in Education and Training and have shown commendable performance in all fields of Education. Having regard to the fact that 1990 has been declared as the year of the girl child, special steps are being taken to reduce the drop-out rates' among girl students.

The new scheme namely "Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar assistance scheme" has been introduced from 1989-90. Under this scheme, a Marriage grant of Rs. 5,000 is given to girls coming from poor house holds who have completed 8th standard (5th standard in the case of scheduled Tribes). More than 10,000 girls have been benefited under the scheme at a cost of Rs. 5.05 crores.

13. Another novel scheme called "Foster Parent Scheme" has been launched in the state under which philanthropically minded citizens can adopt girls studying in Standards 1—8, by paying Rs. 250 per year to the parent of the child. The objective is to arrest the drop-outs among girls which is fairly high at present.

14. Orders have been issued to appoint only women teachers for handling Standards 1 and 2 in all schools. Further, 50 per cent of the vacancies of teachers in primary schools will be filled up by women candidates.

Operation Black board :

15. This is a Centrally sponsored scheme implemented from 1987-88 to bring in substantial improvement and facilities in Primary Education. It has the following three main components :—

(i) Provision of adequate accommodation for the Primary schools.

(ii) Conversion of all the single teacher schools into double teacher schools ; and

(iii) Provision of essential teaching and learning materials to all the primary schools in a phased manner ;

16. Implemented in three phases during the period from 1987-88 to 1989-90, the scheme has now covered all the primary schools in the State. More than 1,000 school buildings have been constructed and 1,686 post of Secondary grade teachers sanctioned for conversion of single teacher schools into double teacher schools. Teaching Aid Materials including Text Books, Maths, Charts, Globes, Games Materials, Furniture, Music Instruments, Black Boards, Water facilities, etc. are being provided to all the primary schools. A ten day in-service training has been/is being provided to teachers for handling these materials. The total central assistance availed of by the State under this programme exceeds Rs. 25 crores.

Improvement of Science Education in Middle Schools :

17. Under another Centrally sponsored scheme middle schools are being provided with science kits designed by N.C.E.R.T. So far Rs. 33 lakhs have been received as Central assistance and further assistance of Rs. 27 lakhs has been sought.

18. To improve the quality of Education through educational technology, two-in-ones costing Rs. 1,125 each are being supplied to 2,666 Elementary Schools utilising central assistance of Rs. 30 lakhs released for the purpose. A further sum of Rs. 70 lakhs has been released to benefit about 7,000 schools.

P*anchayat Union Elementary Schools* :

19. The Panchayat Union Elementary School teachers and the basic servants working in these schools were absorbed as Government Servants from 1st June 1981 and the administrative control of Panchayat Union Schools, except that relating to the maintenance of school buildings is now with the Director of Elementary Education. The number of teachers working in these schools is 97,323. Service Rules for these teachers have been issued.

Primary school buildings :

20. There is no adequate accommodation in primary schools to cope with the additional enrolment of children. A provision of Rs. 3 crores has been made in 1990-91 for maintenance and special repairs to primary school buildings in rural areas.

Municipal and Corporation Elementary Schools :

21. The Government have issued orders absorbing as Government servants from 1st June 1986, the teaching and non-teaching staff of all schools run by Municipalities, Townships and Municipal Corporations. A Co-ordinating committee set up to work out the modalities for absorption of the staff has submitted its recommendations which are under consideration of the Government. The local body school staff have been brought under the administrative control of Director of Elementary

Education / Director of School Education. The staff will be paid salary from Government funds from 1st April 1990. The number of Elementary and Middle schools run by Municipalities and the Corporations of Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore in 1989-90 was 1,550 (1,127 primary and 423 middle). 16,571 teachers are working in these schools.

(iii) Secondary Education.

Out of 19.20 lakhs of children in the school age population under age group 14-16 in Tamil Nadu in 1989-90, 57.69 per cent (namely 11.07 lakhs) had been enrolled in Standard 9 and 10. The following are the details of the schools which had High School Standards in 1989-90 :—

	Schools under State Education Department (including Anglo-Indian and Matriculation).	*Central Board of Secondary Education, etc.*	*Total.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
High Schools	2,945	89	3,034
Higher Secondary Schools ..	1,828	87	1,915
Total ..	4,773	176	4,949

The number of students studying in the above schools at various levels was as follows, in 1989-90 :—

		(Pupils in lakhs.)
Standards	1—5 ..	3.24
Standards	6—8 ..	19.43
Standards	9—10 ..	11.07
Standards	11—12 ..	4.50
		38.24

During 1989-90, 110 High Schools were newly opened.

Science Education

2. Under the Scheme for equipping High Schools with Science Laboratories, 1,163 High Schools have been covered by the end of 1989-90. Under this scheme, Laboratory equipments are purchased centrally and supplied to the beneficiary school by the Director of School Education. The value of the equipment, per school, is Rs. 25,000. The expenditure on Laboratory building for each Government School is Rs. 1.00 lakh. The quantum of grant for laboratory building paid to each local body and Aided School is 60 per cent of the cost of construction or Rs. 60,000 whichever is less.

3. All the 56 Educational Districts in the State are having each a Mobile Science Laboratory Van for providing practical demonstration in Science teaching in rural High Schools which are not yet provided with Science Laboratories.

4. Tamil Nadu Schools are participating, from 1980, in the Southern India Science Fair intended for the Southern States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry, conducted by the Visveswarayya Industrial and Technological Museum, Bangalore. The Southern India Science Fair of 1989-90 was conducted in February 1990 at Ananthapur, Andhra Pradesh. Tamil Nadu fared very well in the Exhibition. 55 pupils from 55 Schools have participated in this exhibition from Tamil Nadu.

5. Science Exhibitions are being conducted every year at the District level and State level. This year the State level Science Seminar was conducted in January 1990 at Salem and 130 Schools participated.

6. Under the scheme of expansion of Educational Technology activities, Government of India have sanctioned the construction of an Educational Television Studio in Tamil Nadu at a cost of Rs. 72.20 lakhs. The construction work is nearing completion. This Studio and the Educational Technology Cell have been redesignated as the State Institute of Educational Technology. The Educational Cell is now entrusted with the task of preparing Educational Cassettes both for Television and Radio and has relieved the Mass-Media authorities the burden of preparing the cassettes. With the completion of the Studio, the whole task of preparation will rest on the Education Department and the Mass-Media agencies will have the function of telecasting alone.

Centrally sponsored Scheme for Improvement of Science Education ;

7. 1,761 High/Higher Secondary Schools in all were selected under the programmes for 1987-88 and 1988-89 for equipping them with necessary Science equipment and science books at the rate of Rs. 35,000, per school. Science equipment is supplied by SIDCO.

Environmental Education in Schools :

8. The centrally sponsored scheme of Environmental Orientation to School Education in Tamil Nadu sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 34 lakhs is being implemented in 5 taluks of South Arcot District. This scheme involves, among other things, the setting up of school nurseries, planting of fruit bearing and other trees in the school compound so as to have better environment around school complexes.

Medical Aid Scheme :

9. A voluntary medical aid scheme is in operation in selected 17 Revenue Districts to provide for medical inspection and follow up treatment of the pupils studying in High and Higher Secondary Schools. Only one Rupee is collected as medical inspection fee each from student in standards 6—12 of those schools.

High School Buildings :

10. The following are the details of the provisions in the Budget Estimate for 1990-91 for construction of buildings for High Schools :—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Building grants to Aided High Schools	3
Building for Government High/Higher Secondary Schools :	
Minor works	6
Spillover works	81
New works	150
Repairs to Government School Buildings affected by Natural calamities like flood, fire, etc.	5
Total	245

For the construction of additional class rooms for the Government High/Higher Secondary Schools and also for land acquisition and construction of compound walls, the Government sanctioned in all a sum of Rs. 1.50 crores in 1989-90. Construction of school buildings has been taken up in 38 Government High/Higher Secondary Schools. Much bigger programme will be undertaken during next year with the expected aid from HUDCO.

Educational concession, Scholarships and other incentives :

11. School Education in Tamil Nadu is generally free at all stages from Standards 1 to 12. The pupils belonging to the Adi-Dravidar and Scheduled Tribes get special scholarships and other benefits from the funds of the department of Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare. The Backward and the Most Backward Class students get similar benefits from the funds of the department of Backward Classes and Most Backward Classes.

12. Under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for promotion of Girls education, Central Assistance is offered towards the notional cost of tuition fees foregone in respect of girl pupils in Standards 9—12. For 1987-88 and 1988-89 the Centre sanctioned a sum of Rs. 121 lakhs. The centre has been requested to sanction a sum of Rs. 77 lakhs for 1989-90. The amount will be utilised on programme relating to improvement of facilities for girls education.

13. A scheme has been instituted for giving cash awards to Headmasters who enrol and retain the largest number of S.C./S.T. Girl students in Standards 6 to 8 and in Standards 9 to 10 separately in each Revenue District. Three prizes are given viz., Rs. 500 as first prize, Rs. 300 as second prize and Rs. 200 as third prize.

Supervised Study :

14. With a view to promote the education of Adi-Dravidar and Scheduled Tribe Pupils, the scheme of special supervised study in the subjects English, Mathematics and Science in the evening every day, after school hours is now implemented for the benefit of students belonging to these communities in standards 8, 9 and 10 of 625 selected High Schools, benefiting about 62,799 students. This Scheme is implemented in Higher Secondary Standards in 375 Higher Secondary Schools benefiting about 24,057 students.

Special Coaching Scheme for S. S. L. C. Failed students :

15. A Scheme for Special Coaching to the students who failed in the S. S. L. C. Examination is implemented in the convenient centres, located in High Schools. Two full time teachers in B. T. Cadre are appointed for each centre for a period not exceeding three months. These centres function during the day time or outside school hours, depending upon local condition. The age limit for admission of the students is 18 years. During 1989-90, 1,421 students were benefited.

(iv) Curriculum, Syllabus and Text Books.

The curriculum and syllabi in Tamil Nadu needed revision in the context of the National Policy on Education, 1986. Revised curricula and syllabi for Standards 1—12 were prepared by the various syllabus Committees under the guidance of a High Level Committee. The Government approved the revised curricula and syllabi for introduction from 1988-89.

2. New versions of Nationalised Text Books, for various standards in accordance with the above revised syllabi are being published as per the following phased programme :—

Year.	*Standards.*
1988-89	I, III and VI.
1989-90	II, IV, VII, IX and XI
1990-91	V, VIII X and XII.

Tamil Nadu Text Book Society :

3. The Text Books published by the Society are distributed all over the State through District and Taluk Co-operative Marketing Societies. The Co-operative Marketing Societies in turn sell the books through retailers appointed by them. In the City of Madras the Society directly distributes all its publication.

4. The Society is also attending from 1979-80 to the work of making and distributing the Exercise Note Books made out of the concessional Paper allotted to Tamil Nadu by the Government of India. The value of note books produced during 1989-90 was of the order of Rs. 2.50 crores.

5. The contribution of the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society to the educational development of the State includes also meeting a part of the cost of free supply of text books in Standards 1—8, financial contribution for buildings for Government High Schools ; publishing of books for non-formal Education ; Collegiate Level Books in Tamil and various general publications aimed at Tamil Development, etc.

(v) Teacher Training.

There are now 100 recognised Teacher Training Institutes, as detailed below :—

	Men.	*Women.*	*Total.*
D. I. E. T.'s.	..	..	14
Government	5	9	14
Aided	14	31*	45
Un-aided	13	14	27
Total	..	..	100

(* Includes one Secondary Grade Training section attached to Christopher Training College, Madras-7 and 3 Pre-Primary Teacher Training Institutes.)

From 1984-85 Admission for Secondary Grade Teacher Training is being allowed every year at the rate of 40 candidates in each Institute.

2. The Scheme of "Correspondence-*cum*-Contact Course" of 5 months duration to enable Higher Grade Teachers to acquire secondary grade qualification and get secondary grade scale of pay is implemented through the State Council of Educational Research and Training. More than 60,000 teachers have been benefited by the scheme.

3. The ten English Language Teaching Centres conducted from 1967-68 to 1989-90, 3 or 4 week courses in English teaching for the benefit of about 48,402 Secondary Grade teachers handling English in Standards 6—8. The total number of B.T. teachers trained from 1967-68 to 1989-90 is about 16,308 including 836 teachers trained during 1989-90. The total expenditure for the scheme during 1989-90 is about Rs. 34 lakhs.

4. This Government contributed Rs. 3.94 lakhs in 1989-90 towards the running of the Regional Institute of English, Bangalore. 29 English teachers of High and Higher Secondary Schools were deputed, during 1989-90, to undergo four month courses in that Institute.

District Institutes of Education and Training (DIET) :

5. Under the relevant Centrally Sponsored Scheme, Government of India have conveyed their approval to the upgradation of 14 Government Teacher Training Institutes in the State as Distict Institutes of Education and Training (DIET). The Government of India have sanctioned for these institutes Rs. 802 lakhs in all for non-recurring expenditure (Civil Works and Equipments). The Superintending Engineer, Construction Wing of Director of Technical Education is entrusted with the building works. Construction is in progress in all the places. Orders sanctioning the required staff have been issued. SIDCO and Khadi and Village Industries Board are supplying the Science Equipments and office furnitures.

(vi) **State Council of Educational Research and Training.**

The State Council of Educational Research and Training, Tamil Nadu was formed in 1976 by upgrading the erstwhile State Institute of Education. The State Evaluation Unit and Science Unit were merged with SCERT. As the academic wing of the School education department, SCERT is conducting Seminars/Workshops/Orientation Courses/Training Programme for the benefit of the teachers at different levels from primary to Higher Secondary besides undertaking some research projects. These activities of SCERT are directed towards the qualitative improvment in education. The Director of School Education is also the Director of State Council of Educational Research and Training.

2. The following experimental projects in the field of primary education continue to be implemented by the SCERT with UNICEF assistance :

Scheme.	*Implemented in.*
(1)	(2)
(*i*) Comprehensive Access to Primary Education (CAPE) to develop a non-formal system of education for dropouts in the age group 9—14.	100 Teacher Training Institutes.
(*ii*) Early childhood Education (for age group 3—5).	61 Pre-School Centres opened in Kariapatti Block.
(*iii*) Area Intensive Education Programme (AIEP) for promoting Educational, Socio-Economic, Cultural and Aesthetic Development.	The backward area in Krishnagiri has been identified for implementation of this project.

Population Education:

3. The Project of Population Education is being implemented in Tamil Nadu since 1980 with financial assistance from United Nation Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA). The project is in operation with one Professor and Head Project Co-ordinator, three programme officers and one Research Officer. The entire salary component is paid by the State Government and reimbursed periodically from the UNFPA Funds. The teachers at all levels are being encouraged to undertake class room Action Research programmes in population education. In the ensuing years, more stress would be given to the non-formal sector and Teachers Education (Elmentary Level).

Open School:

4. Non-Formal Edueational facilities at Secondary level have been extended through the Open School launched by SCERT in 1985-86. Those who have already passed VIII Standard and are past 15 can join the "Open School". 2,500 candidates are enrolled every year. The Course is very popular. Five batches of the Open School students have completed the course and sat for the final examination. 5,997 persons were benefited so far.

(vii) Welfare of Teachers and Non-teaching staff of Schools:

For providing statutory protection to the service conditions of teachers and others employed in Private Aided Schools, the Tamil Nadu Recognised Private Schools (Regulation) Act, 1973 and the Tamil Nadu Recognised Private Schools (Regulation) Rules, 1974 were enacted and given effect from 1st December 1974. Recently, this Act and Rules have been extended to the Higher Secondary Schools also.

2. The services of 661 School Assistants, 585 language Pandits and 22 Physical Directors, who were temporarily appointed in Government Schools and who are in service till this date were regularised with monetary benefit from 3rd August 1988. The services of the temporary Post-Graduate Teachers, who were appointed from 1st July 1978 to 28th April 1981 and who are qualified to hold the post have been regularised benefiting about 355 Post-Graduate Teachers.

3. One teacher in the cadre of Post Graduate Assistant in the scale of pay of Rs. 1,820—3,200 has been allowed to be nominated as Assistant Headmaster, with a special pay of Rs. 25 per month, in all Higher Secondary Schools with the strength of 750 and above. This is in addition to the existing Assistant Headmaster in the cadre of B.T. Assistant for High School sections.

4. One more Assistant Headmaster, in the Cadre of Secondary Grade Teacher, with a special pay of Rs. 25 per month has also been allowed to be nominated in all High/Higher Secondary Schools with a strength of 750 and above to look after the middle school sections.

5. During the year 1989-90, orders were issued for the conduct of Post Graduate Certificate Course for the inducted Physical Directors of Higher Secondary Schools for a period of one year, which will benefit 400 inducted Physical Directors working in Higher Secondary Schools.

Pension Scheme for staff of Non-Government Educational Institutions and other retirement benefits.

6. Teachers of Non-Government (Aided) and Local Body Schools have been brought under the Liberalised Pension Scheme, with effect from 1st June 1970 ; non-teaching staff of Aided Schools from 1st April 1972 ; teachers of Aided Colleges from 2nd October 1970 and staff of other kinds of Non-Government Educational Institutions from various other dates.

7. The Tamil Nadu Special Provident Fund-*cum*-Gratuity Scheme has been extended to staff of all Aided Educational Institutions from 1st April 1984. Teachers in service and retired teachers receiving pension, of aided schools will be allowed medical allowance of Rs. 15 per month from 1-4-90.

Provident Fund for staff of Aided Schools—

8. The Government have ordered that from 1st April 1986, the Provident Fund Accounts of Aided School teachers will also be maintained on the same lines as State Government Servants instead of being operated through Post Office Savings Bank Accounts. Accordingly the Provident Fund Account of teaching and non-teaching staff of aided schools are now maintained by the District Educational Officers/ Inspectress of Girls Schools and the subscriptions towards Provident Fund are now credited to Government account from 1st April, 1988. Consequently, the staff members of Aided Schools are now eligible for interest for their Teachers Provident Fund Deposits, on par with the Government Servants at the rate fixed by Government from time to time.

National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare :

9. The collections under this Fund (instituted in 1962) are utilised for (i) giving relief to ailing teachers and their dependents and (ii) for awarding scholarships to children of teachers for higher studies in accordance with the terms of the scheme framed for the purpose.

A sum of Rs. 40,71,358 was collected during the period from 1st April to 31st December 1989 through the sale of flags, donations, etc., in connection with Teachers' Day Celebration. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 4.07 lakhs was transferred to this fund. The rate of scholarship is Rs. 1,000 per annum for Professional and Technical degree courses and Rs. 500 per annum for Technical Diploma courses. The number of scholarship holders was 118, during 1989-90. Teachers who suffer from specific ailments like Tuberculosis are allowed a lump sum grant of Rs. 750. Two teachers got this lump sum grant in 1988-89. The Government have sanctioned the construction of a Teachers' Home in the campus of the Teachers College at Saidapet, Madras.

Award for Teachers :

10. Under the scheme of State Awards for School Teachers, 228 teachers got the awards for 1988-89, as per the following details :

Elementary School Teachers	112
High and Higher Secondary School Teachers	112
Anglo-Inndia School Teachers	2
Matriculation School Teachers	2
Total ..	228

Each award consists of Rs. 1,000 cash, a Silver Medal and a Merit Certificate. Thirty teachers from Elementary Schools and fourteen teachers from Secondary Schools have been selected by the Government of India for National Awards for 1989.

Tamil Nadu Teachers Recruitment Board.

11. In order to overcome the practical difficulties in filling up the vacancies in the posts of teachers by the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, a separate Teachers Recruitment Board has been set up. During 1989-90, the Board has selected 958 candidates and fulfilled the entire requirement of teachers for various subjects.

12. Originally the constitution of the Board was meant for selection of candidates in the School Education Department only. Considering the good work done by the Board so far, it is proposed to avail the services of the Board in the selection of candidates to certain categories in Tamil Nadu Collegiate Education Service and Tamil Nadu Technical Education Sub-Ordinate Service and Tamil Nadu Legal Educational Service also. Formal orders in this regard have been issued. In this connection, the restructuring of the Board is under consideration of the Government.

CHAPTER III.

HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The number of Higher Secondary Schools functioning during 1989-90 was 1,828, as detailed below :

Type of School :

Government—		
School Education		764
Harijan Welfare	30	
Social Welfare	2	
Forest	1	
Sports	1	
Technical Education	14	48
		812
Aided		727
Municipal/Corporation		68
		795
Matriculation		192
Anglo-Indian		29
Grand Total ..		1,828

Out of the above schools, 108 Higher Secondary Schools, (Government 39, Aided 29, Municipal/Corporation 6 and 34 Matriculation) were newly opened in 1989-90. (The Higher Secondary Schools affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education are not included in the above figures). The strength in Higher Secondary Standards in 1989-90 in the above 1,828 Schools was, as follows :—

(1)	Boys. (2)	Girls. (3)	Total. (4)
General Courses	2,10,491	1,38,227	3,48,718
Vocational Courses	47,941	45,200	93,141
Total ..	2,58,432	1,83,427	4,41,859

2. The bulk of the needs of teachers for Academic subjects in Higher secondary schools in 1978-79 was met by transferring from high schools teachers fully qualified for higher secondary and also by "inducting" from high schools, teachers without Post-Graduate qualification. For meeting the further needs of higher secondary teachers in that year and the need in later years (for the newly upgraded higher secondary schools as well as for additional sections) more than 10,000 additional posts of higher secondary teachers in all have been sanctioned so far. Six hundred and fifty posts of physical directors and 900 post of laboratory attenders have also been sanctioned so far.

3. Service rules for posts of headmasters of higher secondary schools and teachers of higher secondary standards were issued in April 1981. The "Inducted" teachers were allowed time for acquiring post graduate qualifications and getting regular appointment as higher secondary teachers. Till then, they are allowed a Special Pay of Rs. 40/ per month. The SCERT has conducted a ten month post graduate teacher's certificate course for the benefit of the "inducted" teachers. The teachers who have successfully completed the course are allowed post-graduate teachers' scale of pay.

Medium of Instruction.

4. No tuition fees are levied in higher secondary standards who study through the medium of Tamil or the mother tongue of linguistic minorities. Students belonging to linguistic minorities who have studied in the medium of their mother tongue up to X Standard may choose English as the medium of instruction at the higher-secondary stage, if their respective medium is not available, and no tuition fees are collected from such students even though they study in the English medium. A tuition fee of Rs. 20 a month or Rs. 200 per year is collected from each of the student, who opt for the English medium in higher secondary standards. The medium of instruction for the vocational subjects is determined by the medium chosen for the related subject under Part III of the General Course.

Vocational courses in higher secondary :

5. The achievement of Tamil Nadu in the field of vocational education at higher secondary level has been lauded at all India Level. The number of higher secondary schools which were offering Vocational Courses in 1989-90 was 1,375. They offered one or more vocational courses and the total number of such courses offered was 108. Out of 4.42 lakhs higher secondary students in 1989-90, 93,141 were studying in vocational courses, as detailed below :—

Major area to which the vocational courses belonged.	*Boys.*	*Girls.*	*Total.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Agriculture	5,691	179	5,870
Home Science	103	5,152	5,255
Commerce and Business	23,037	22,113	45,150
Engineering and Technology	18,848	1,391	20,239
Health	262	5,431	5,693
Teacher Training	..	10,934	10,934
Total ..	47,941	45,200	93,141

6. From 1984-85, such of the higher secondary schools as opt to do so were permitted to allow higher secondary students of the General Stream to offer a Vocational subject in lieu of one of the four optionals.

7. The vocational courses are handled by 491 full time staff who were formerly handling bifurcated courses in high schools and by about 3,927 single/double part time instructors on a monthly remuneration of Rs. 400/800. The innovative scheme of vocational monitors also continues to be implemented. Equipments for vocational subjects have been supplied in all at a cost of more than Rs. 40 lakhs from State Government funds, apart from expenditure in this regard allowed from balances in Amenity Fee Funds and from funds of private managements.

8. There have been repeated representations from the vocational part-time teachers that their services must be regularised and their pay fixed on a reasonable scale. Government have decided to regularise the services of double part-time vocational teachers in 2 instalments (50 per cent during 1990-91 and the remaining during 1991-92.)

9. The recommendations in the report of the Kulandaisamy Committee on restructuring the curriculum and courses of vocational subjects at higher secondary level, with a view among other things, to improve the job opportunities of the students as well as their vertical mobility are being implemented in a phased manner.

10. A special training programme of six months duration has been arranged to be conducted for students who complete vocational courses at higher secondary level. About 1,300 candidates will be given training in one or other of 20 specified Vocational subjects under the auspices of the Board of Apprenticeship Training. The trainees will get a stipend of Rs. 380 per mensem.

11. Computer Literacy and studies in schools are being conducted from 1984-85. So far 121 schools were selected in high and higher secondary schools in the state under the scheme (CLASS project) which is implemented through out India by the Government of India.

Employment opportunities to vocational students after passing +2

12. With a view to make the vocational education more employment oriented, the following vocational courses have been recognised by the Government for recruitment purposes and pursuing higher studies :—

(1) Typewriting higher and shorthand lower offered under Office Secretaryship.

(2) With reference to the subjects taken under the main stream and vocational stream and subject to the rules and regulations prescribed, the vocational course students are also eligible for admission to engineering, medical, dental, agricultural and veterinary colleges.

(3) They are also eligible for admission in the II year of polytechnics and 10 percent of seats are reserved for them.

(4) Those who have taken nursing under vocational course are eligible for admission into B.Sc., Nursing in the II year of the Course.

Centrally sponsored scheme for vocationalisation :

13. The Government of India have sanctioned a Centrally Sponsored Scheme " Vocationalisation of Secondary Education at plus two level " for implementation in 100 higher secondary schools for a year in each State. Under phase I of the programme, the Government of India sanctioned a sum of Rs. 192 lakhs and out of this a sum of Rs. 1,12 lakhs has been released by the Government of India, as advance grant for

buildings and equipments, etc., The entire amount has been released to the Director of School Education and the Director of Technical Education. Work sheds have been completed and handed over to the Head Masters concerned. The Director of School Education has placed orders with SIDCO for the supply of equipment under the scheme.

14. Under phase II programme also 100 schools have been selected for implementation of the scheme. Government of India have released a sum of Rs. 2,25 lakhs. The entire amount has been released to the Director of School Education and the Director of Technical Education.

Buildings and equipments :

15. The Government have sanctioned the construction of one class room and one laboratory in each of the Government higher Secondary Schools in a phased manner at a total cost of Rs. 15.22 crores.

16. The equipment required for all the Government higher secondary schools opened so far, are being procured and supplied at the rate of Rs. 1 lakh per school through the Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation (SIDCO), a State Government undertaking engaged in the promotion of Small Industries. A sum of Rs. 26.10 lakhs has been paid to Small Industries Development Corporation, as an advance during the year 1988-89 for the supply of science equipments to 58 Government higher secondary schools upgraded during the year 1986-87.

17. Matching grants are given to aided higher secondary schools towards meeting 40 per cent of the expenditure on building and equipments, subject to a maximum of Rs. One lakh (Rs. 75,000 for building and Rs. 25,000 for equipment) for each school. The total amount of matching grant approved so far is of the order of Rs. 3 crores.

CHAPTER IV.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

The Department of Government Examinations, Madras has, besides the Directorate at Madras, five Regional Offices functioning now at Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirapalli, Tirunelveli and Madras.

2. Out of the 41 State wide Public Examinations conducted by this Department, the two major examinations are S.S.L.C. and Higher Secondary Examinations. The salient data in respect of these examinations were as follows :—

Name of Examination		Number of candidates Registered: March April 1989	September October 1989	March April 1990 (Anticipated.)
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
I. S.S.L.C. :				
Pupil Candidates	..	3,58,310	..	3,94,200
Private	..	1,48,829	2,32,705	1,63,800
Total	..	5,07,139	2,32,705	5,58,000
II. Anglo Indian :				
Pupil Candidates	..	3,615	..	4,000
Private	..	285	669	500
Total	..	3,900	669	4,500
III. Matriculation :				
Pupil Candidates	..	12,392	..	13,500
Private	..	783	1,629	1,500
Total	..	13,175	1,629	15,000

IV. Higher Secondary :

Pupil Candidates	..	1,81,105	..	2,13,500
Private		64,363	1,09,352	71,500
Secondary Grade Teacher Training	..	13,227	..	
Total	..	2,58,695	1,09,352	2,85,000

The pass percentages could not be worked for private candidates because of the compartmental system of pass (35 per cent in each subject in one or more attempts) introduced from March 1978. For pupil candidates only, the Pass percentages were as follows in March/April 1989 Examinations :

S.S.L.C.	..	53.6 percent.
Anglo Indian	..	84 percent.
Matriculation	..	87 percent.
Higher Secondary	..	59 perecnt.

DETAILS OF EXAMINATION CENTRES.

Name of Examination	*Total number of centres* March 1989	*October* 1989	*March* 1990 (*Approximately.*)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I S.S.L.C. Public Examination	2,114	633	2,200
II. Anglo-Indian School Leaving Certificate Examination ..	26	2	28
III. Matriculation Examination	111	6	126
IV. Higher Secondary Examination	1,336	363	1,500

ELIGIBILITY FOR PRIVATE CANDIDATES.

Examination	*Minimum qualification.*	*Minimum age.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. VIII Standard	No minimum qualification.	13 years on 1st December.
2. S.S.L.C.	Pass in eligibility Standard with English or pass in VIII Std. in Regular School.	15 years on 1st March/1st September.
3. Higher Secondary: Examination General subjects (i.e. subjects not involving practicals.)	Pass in Tenth Standard	17 years on 1st April/1st October (Relaxation upto 3 months in age is granted by DGE)

EXAMINATION FEES.

Name of Examination	*Fees.*
1. E.S.L.C. ..	Compartmental as well as for all subjects Rs. 10.
S.S.L.C. O.S.L.C. A.I.S.L.C. Matriculation.	Compartmental as well as for all subjects Rs. 25 only.
3. Higher Secondary: Examination.	Rs. 10 for each subject and Rs. 50 for all subjects.

3. Besides the above examinations, examination for the Diploma-in Teacher Education, Techinical-non-Commerce subjects; Teacher Training Certificate Course etc. are also conducted.

Marks improvement in Higher Secondary Examination :

4. A scheme to improve the marks obtained by the passed candidates in the Higher Secondary Examination has been introduced as a Pilot Scheme from April 1990. According to the scheme the candidates who have already passed the Higher Secondary Examination are permitted to improve their marks in the subjects Maths,Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Botany and Zoology. They will be so permitted two chances only.

This will enable the candidates to improve the performance for admission to various professional courses. This new scheme will be allowed to all passed candidates in all subjects of their choice with effect from October 1990.

Central Valuation of Answer Papers

5. A Central Valuation system is followed for both the S.S.L.C. Public Examination and Higher Secondary Examination. This system is helpful in releasing the results early. Further, the dates of the Higher Secondary Examinations have been advanced in 1990 so that the admissions to Professional Colleges can be completed in time.

National Talent Search Examination :

6. From 1986 onwards the first stage of National Talent Examination is being conducted by this Department, and the N.C.E.R.T., New Delhi is conducting the second stage of examination. Those who have obtained 60 per cent and more in Mathematics, Science and History and Geography are eligible to appear for this examination. During December 1989, 9227 candidates appeared for this examination in 29 examination centres. Out of this, 219 candidates belong to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes.

7. During 1990 one new examination "Scholastic attainment Test" was conducted for the first time on behalf of National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi. This examination will be conducted once in two years. This test was conducted in January 1990 for Tenth standard candidates in 200 selected schools and for Higher Secondary Course candidates in 164 selected schools. Certificates will be issued to those who pass the Test.

CHAPTER V.

NON-FORMAL AND ADULT EDUCATION.

The provision for Non-formal and Adult Education in the Budget for 1990-91 is of the order of Rs. 9.68 crores.

Adult Education.

2. The figures of literacy percentage in Tamil Nadu compared with All India figures were as follows, as per 1981 census :—

	Men.	*Women.*	*Total.*
(1	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(PERCENTAGE)	
India	46.89	24.82	36.23
Tamil Nadu	58.26	34.99	46.76

Adult Education Centres in Tamil Nadu are run under the various programmes described, below.

Rural Functional Literacy Project—

3. Under this Centrally Sponsored programme 8,100 centres are now functioning at the rate of 300 centres in each of 27 project areas covering all the 21 districts of the State. The scheme is implemented as per the pattern prescribed by the Government of India. The expenditure for each project (consisting of 300 centres) is Rs. 15.54 lakhs for the first year and Rs. 13.89 lakhs for subsequent years.

4. One Supervisor is appointed for a cluster of 8—12 Adult Education Centres in the Rural Functional Literacy Project areas. They should have a minimum qualification of S.S.L.C. pass and they are paid a honorarium of Rs. 400 per annum for each centre.

For each Adult Education Centre supervised by them. In addition each of them is paid a Special Compensatory Allowance of Rs. 50 p.m. There is one Animator in each Adult Education Centre and he is paid a honorarium of Rs. 100 p.m. plus Rs. 33 p.m. for Koresene/lighting. Thirty learners are enrolled in each Adult Education Centre according to the priority given below :—

(*a*) Adi-Dravidar Women

(*b*) Women in General

(*c*) Adi-Dravidar Men

(*d*) Men of other Communities.

The centres adopt timings suitable to the localities and learners.

State Adult Education Programmes—

5. There are 149 Projects with 100 centres each under State Adult Education Programme. Two Projects, out of 149 Projects, have been diverted for adult education programme for the benefit of fisher fold under DANIDA scheme with Danish Assistance.

6. These centres work more or less on the same lines, as those under the Rural Functional Literacy Projects. One Supervisor is appointed for every 30 to 35 centres and is paid a consolidated salary of Rs. 700 plus Rs. 75 towards travel expenses.

7. In order to make the adult education scheme more meaningful and attractive, all Adult learners are taught simple crafts according to the local needs and thereby they are able to augment their income. They are also assisted to form Co-operative Societies for such purposes like getting loans and for finding markets for their products.

Other Agencies—

8. Adult Literacy Centres are run also by Voluntary agencies, Nehru Youth Centres, Universities and Colleges, Mass Programme of Functional Literacy and N.S.S. Volunteers.

9. The total coverage so far made under various Adult Education Programmes is as follows :—

Serial number and name of the scheme.	*Men.*	*Women.*	*Total.*	*Adi-Dravidar and Scheduled Tribes in the (Total).*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		(Figures in lakhs.)		
VI Plan period—				
(1980—1985)	7.36	16.25	23.61	12,34

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		(Figures in lakhs.)		
VII. Plan Period—.				
1985—1990 (upto December 1989)				
1. Rural Functional Literacy Project.	3.06	10.16	13.22	5.54
2. State Adult Education Programme.	6.32	16.71	23.03	9.92
3. Voluntary Agencies	0.83	3.23	4.06	2.00
4. Universities and Colleges.	0.34	0.43	0.77	0.35
5. Nehru Yuvak Kendra	0.20	0.24	0.44	0.18
6. Others ..	2.50	1.48	3.98	0.82
Total ..	13.25	32.25	45.50	18.81
VI and VII Plan—Total	20.61	48.50	69.11	31.15

10. The total number of Adult Education Centres functioning at the end of 1989 is 25,860. The number of adults studying in all these centres as in December 1989, is 9.17 lakhs, of whom as many as 5.62 lakhs are women. Again, out of the 9.17 lakhs of adult learners, 3.56 lakhs belong to Adi-Dravidar and Scheduled Tribes.

Post Literacy Programme Janashikshan Nilayam—

11. The objects of the Janashikshan Nilayams (JSNS) is to institutionalise Post-literacy and continuing Education. With a view to combine the basic literacy programme with the post literacy and continuing Education Programme, as envisaged in the National Literacy Mission, 700JSNS were first sanctioned by Government of India with cent percent financial assistance and they started functioning on 2nd October, 1988 in 27 Rural Functional Literacy Projects areas. The Government of India have sanctioned 313 more JSNS during 1989—90. For each Janashikshan Nilayam the Central Goverement sanctions a grant of Rs. 14,000 (non-recurring Rs. 7,000—Recurring Rs. 7,000)

for the first year and Rs. 7,000 (recurring) for subsequent years. The Nilayams are located in a central place of the Adult Education Centres attached to them to cater to the needs of 3-4 villages of 5,000 population. The supervisor is allowed a honorarium of Rs. 200 per mensem for each JSNS. In the areas covered by the State Adult Education Programme also, 100 Thodar Kalvi Nilayams for Post-Literacy work were started in 1989—90 and some more will be started in 1990—91. It is proposed to have one Adult Education Centre in each panchayat. These centres will be looked after by Makkal Nala Paniyalargal.

Worker's Education Institutes—

12. One workers' Education Institute (Shramik Vidyapeeth) is functioning in Madras from July, 1982 to cater to the needs of workers and their dependents in urban and Industrial areas. The learners have started Co-operative Units at Vyasarpadi, Pushpa Nagar, Nanganallur and Kapali Vanabojana Thottam. Similar Institutes were opened one at Madurai in September 1985 and another in Tiruchirappalli in October 1986. So far, 4,038 courses (both long term and short term) have been conducted by these institutions benefiting 1,23,648 persons in all. Out of them, 1,02,596 are women, and 29,429 are Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Non-Formal Education :

13. Government of India have extended the scheme of Financial assistance for running Non-Formal Education Projects for Tamil Nadu from 1987—88. This scheme was introduced in Tamil Nadu during 1988—89 for the benefit of drop-outs and non-starters, on 50 percent Central assistance in certain Special areas like City slums, hill areas and industrial areas. Under the scheme, two Non Formal Education Projects were started one at Madras and the other at Sivakasi with 100 Centres each. In each centre 25 Children in the age group 6-14 are enrolled. The children once enrolled will continue in the same centre for three years and attain the literacy level of V Standard. Out of the 5,000 students enrolled in all the 200 centres, 3,850 are girls.

14. Under a Non-formal and Adult Education Scheme for tribals, five Projects were started in December 1988 for the benefit of the Tribals of the area in Kolli Hills and Yercaud hills in Salem District ; Kalrayan Hills in South Arcot District ; Jawadhu Hills in North Arcot, Ambedkar District ; and Pachamalai Hills in Tiruchirappalli District. This scheme was implemented with 30 Non-formal and Adult Education Centres in each of the above five areas. 20 children in the age group of 6-14 and 20 Adults in the age group of 15-35 are enrolled in each of the Non-formal and Adult Education Centres, respectively.

CHAPTER VI

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

The provision for Collegiate Education in Budget Estimate 1990-91 is of the order of Rs. 88 crores inclusive of the outlays on Grants to Universities for General Education and on Buildings and Scholarships.

2. There are now 212 Colleges of Arts, Science, and Commerce functioning in Tamil Nadu and their details are furnished below :—

College of Arts/ Science/ Commerce,		*Number of Colleges.*	*Number of students,*	
(1)		(2)	(3)	
Government Colleges ..	54	212 (includes 38 Autonomous Colleges)	Degree	1,83,526
Aided Colleges	132		Post-Graduate	19,689
Unaided Colleges	26*			2,03,215
* including three unaided Colleges permitted to be opened in 1989-90			Evening Colleges	16,000
				2,19,215
Other Colleges—				
Colleges of Education	21	—		3,129
Other Colleges (including oriental Colleges)	20	—		2,336
				5,465

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3. The following is the University-wise break-up of the said 253 Colleges of Arts, Science, Commerce and other Colleges :—

University.	*Disrtict under its jurisdiction.*	*Number of Colleges.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
Madras University, Madras.	Madras, Chengai-Anna, South Arcot, Vellore-Ambedkar, Tiruvanna-malai-Sambuvarayar, Salem and Dharmapuri.	90
Bharathiar University, Coimbatore.	Coimbatore, Periyar and The Nilgiris.	31
Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli.	Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur and Pudukkottai.	40
Madurai-Kamaraj University, Madurai.	Madurai, Dindigul-Quaid-e-Millet, Rama-nathapuram, Pasumpon Thevar Thirumaganar, Kamarajar, Tirunelveli-Kattabomman, Chidambaranar and Kanyakumari.	92
	Total ..	253

UNIVERSITIES

4. A provision of Rs. 9.14 crores has been made in Budget Estimate, 1990-91, for grant to Universities for General Education (including the Tamil University).

5. Tamil Nadu is presently being served by ten (both technical and non-technical) Universities, four of them being of affiliating type and other six universities unitary and specialised types, as shown below:.

Affiliating type : —

(1) Un versity of Madras.

(2) Madurai-Kamaraj University.

(3) Bharathiar University, Coimbatore.

(4) Bharathidasan University Tiruchirappalli.

Unitary and specialised types :—

(1) Alagappa University, Karaikudi.

(2) Mother Teresa Women's University, Kodaikanal.

(3) Annamalai University, Chidambaram.

(4) Anna University (Engineering.), Madras.

(5) Tamil University, Thanjavur.

(6) Avinashilingam Institute of Home Science and Higher Education (Deemed University), Coimbatore.

Except Medical, Agriculture and Veterinary Universities, all the other Universities come under the administrative control of Education Department. Financial assistance by way of Block grant or Maintenance grant is given by the State Government to run the day-to-day administration of Universities. Besides this, special assistance for specific schemes of Universities are also granted by the State Government either as full grant or as matching share to UGC assisted schemes. A new University will be established in Tirunelveli with which colleges to the south of Madurai will be affiliated. It will be named as the "Manonmaniyam Sundaranar University" in memory of the great scholar who gave us the Tamil Thai Vazhthu beginning with "நீராருங் கடலுடுத்த"*

6. On account of location of the University at the top of the hills the staff and students of Mother Teresa Women's University, Kodaikanal, have been urging for the shifting of the location of the university elsewhere. It has been proposed to locate the Mother Teresa Women's University near Madras, during the current year. Lands are being identified and steps will be taken to shift the Mother Teresa Womens' University, Kodaikanal at the earliest.

7. The Government have extended the University Grants Commission scales of pay to all the university and college teachers in this state. They are entitled for arrears from 1st Janu ry 1986. Nearly16,000 teachers covering all the universities, Government and aided colleges are benefited by this scheme. The additional expenditure involved on this is Rs. 57.38 crores for the period from 1st January 1986 to 31st March 1990. The Government of India take care of 80 per cent share of the above expenditure. The balance of 20 per cent will be incurred by the State Government from 1st April 1990 onwards, the entire expenditure on this score will be borne by the State Government.

Correspondence Course :

8. The following are the details of Correspondence courses and Open University courses available at Degree and Post-Graduate level :—

	Number of students.
Correspondence Course :	
Madurai-Kamraj, Annamalai and Madras Universities	1,48,000
Open University Courses :	
Madurai-Kamaraj and Madras Universities	47,100
	1,95,100

Qualitative Improvement :

9. Under the relevant centrally sponsored scheme, Government of India have sanctioned the upgradation of Government College of Education at Saidapet, as an Institute of Advanced Studies in Education and the Colleges of Education, Vellore, Orathanadu and Komarapalayam as Colleges of Teacher Education. They have made available a total grant of Rs. 185 lakhs for the scheme. These institutions will become functional during the next academic year. A new Directorate will be set up to coordinate proper training for teachers and ensure effective supervision of training programmes.

10. The English Language Teaching and Resource Centre at the Directorate of Collegiate Education under the charge of a Deputy Director is conducting English Language Teaching Programmes from the year 1987-88.

11. In order to formulate schemes for development of Government Colleges and monitor them a Planning and Development Wing is functioning under the Joint Director of Collegiate Education. The Laboratories and Libraries in Government Colleges are being strengthened by providing equipments and books in a phased manner every year.

12. Under the Faculty Improvement Programme of the University Grants Commission, College Teachers are deputed for M. Phil. and Ph.D.

Free Education to students up to Degree leve in Colleges :

13. University Education at the B.A., B.Sc., and B.Com., stages is made available free for students belonging to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Caste Converts, Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities irrespective ot income of their parents.

14. A new welfare scheme of Free Education to Women Students namely " EVR Periyar Nagammai Free Education Scheme for Girls" is implemented from the year 1989-90 to encourage poor and middle class girl students to enter the portals of Colleges. Under this scheme, free education up to graduate level is provided to girl students belonging to the poor and middle class families whose parental income does not exceed Rs. 12,000 per annum. About 5,000 girl students were benefitted under this scheme, during 1989-90.

Scholarships and stipends :

15. The details of some of the important scholarship schemes implemented by the Directorate of Collegiate Education are as follows:—

Scheme.	*Number of Fresh Scholarship allotted for 1989-90 (including Higher Secondary)*	*Total number of Scholarships (fresh and renewal sanctioned in 1989-90).*	*Amount provided in the Budget Estimate 1990-91.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) (RUPESS IN (LAKHS.)
National Scholarship Scheme (Partly financed by Central Government.)	2,108	4,049	55.00
National Loan Scholarship Scheme (fully financed by Central Government).	1,381	6,704	30.00
State Scholarship for Children of School Teachers.	70	100	2.00

Besides, Merit Scholarships are awarded to the students who secure first rank in S.S.L.C., Matriculation, etc., Examinations, even though the annual income of their parents exceeds Rs. 25,000.

16. An adhoc merit grant of Rs. 300 is given to every student belonging to Adi-Dravidar and Scheduled Tribe, who secure 60 per cent and above in Higher Secondary Examinations to encourage and help them to pursue higher studies. In 1988-89,2,260 students were benefitted.

17. The incentive stipend of Rs. 180 per year per student studying through Tamil Medium in Colleges was paid to 22,394 students in 1989-90

18. *Benefit to Staff in Aided Colleges* :

The Teachers Provident Fund scheme of the Aided Colleges administered hitherto through the Postal Savings Account has been taken over for maintenance, departmentally, by the Directior of Collegiate Education, with effect from 1st April 1989.

Legal Studies

19. The strength of the students and Teachers in the Government Law Colleges. in the State in 1989-90 was as follows :—

Law Colleges.	*Regular BL. Courses.*		*Evening B.L. Courses.*	*M.L.*	*Total number of Teachers.*
	Three year Law Course.	*Five year Law Course.*			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Madras	810	990+20	720	120	61
Madurai	570	750+30	360	30	32
Tiruchirappalli	240	400+27	180	..	17
Coimbatore	150	250	180	..	17
	1,770	2,390+77*	1,440	150	127

*These Seventy seven represents the students belonging to the defunct Murugamalai Anandar Law College Royapuram.

Instruction is given to the Law students in Tamil Medium also and Tamil Medium students are paid an annual stipend of Rs. 180

20. The five year integrated Law Course has been introduced from 1983-84 with an intake of 490 Students. The first set took examination in 1987-88.

21. The construction of building for Coimbatore Law College at an estimate of Rs. 95 Lakhs is in progress. During 1990-91, the building for Tiruchy Law College will be taken up.

CHAPTER VII.

SPORTS PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND YOUTH WELFARE.

(i) SPORTS. GAMES AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

The Budget provision for the activities of the Department of Sports and Youth Services and the Tamil Nadu State Sports Development Corporation for 1990-91 is of the order of Rs. 3 crores.

2. The Tamil Nadu State Sports Development Corporation has been set up under the Chairmanship of Thiru Sivanthi Adityan with an authorised share capital of Rs. one crore. It has been registered under the Companies Act, 1956. There is a provision of Rs. 140 lakhs in Budget Estimate, 1990-91 for grants to this Corporation.

Sports Talent Scouting Programmes :

3. To identify talents in Sports and games at an early age, " Catch Them Very Young " Programme (Below 5 years), Sports Talent Contest (Below 12 years), "Catch Them Young " Tournament (Below 16 years), Rural Sports Tournament (Below 16 years), Pongal Sports (Above 16 years for Men and Women) and Sports Championship (Women) Programmes are conducted every year.

Sports Schools and Hostels:—

4. The following four Sports Schools and three Sports Hostels have been established where free Boarding, Lodging and specialised Coaching facilities are given:—

Sports schools.		*Intake.*
1 Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Madras	..	115
2 Maruthi College of Physical Education, Coimbatore	..	90
3 N. L. C. Sports School, Neyveli	..	50
4 O.C.P.M. Girls Higher Secondary School, Madurai	...	50
Total	..	305

Sports Hostels.

1	Madurai	30
2	Tiruchirappalli	30
3	Tirunelveli	30
	Total	90

Every year about 600 students are trained at these Sports Schools and Sports Hostels. It is proposed to enhance the scholarships given to students from Rs. 300 to Rs. 350 per mensem per student from 1990-91.

Incentives:—

5. Sports Scholarship at the rate of Rs. 600 and Rs. 400 are given to those who win the I and II places in Republic Day Sports (High Schools) Bharathiyar Day Sports (Higher Secondary Schools)and Pongal Sports (Men and Women). Cash awards are given to the outstanding Sports Persons who win in the International/National Competition and also to those who represent our country in International Competitions. A Scholarship of Rs. 450 per mensem is given to those who desire to do research in Sports/Physical Education.

Infrastructure facilities:—

6. Open Air Stadia have been constructed in the following 11 places, namely Vellore, Kancheepuram, Dharmapuri, Salem, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Madurai, Nagercoil and Cuddalore Construction of Stadia has been commenced at Erode and Tuticorin and these will be completed, shortly.

7. There are 4 Swimming Pools in the State under the control of the Department, 2 Swimming Pools at Madras (i.e.). The Anna Swimming Pool and Shenoy Nagar Swimming Pool one at Dharmapuri and one at Thanjavur. The Sports Complex comprising of all major disciplines behind the Nehru Park, Madras is nearing completion.

Coaching Programmes:—

8. 215 Coaches trained in the National Institute of Sports, Patiala have been appointed in the State to impart Coaching to Students/Non-Students/Public daily at various venues both in the Morning and Evening. Besides this, Coaching Camps are conducted every year benefitting 1,000 Sports persons. Orientation Courses in two or three games are given to 630 Physical Education Teachers/Physical Directors working in High and Higher Secondary Schools every year.

Welfare Schemes—

9. The Rajasekaran Memorial Run Fund has been created for the Welfare of Outstanding Sports persons who are fatally injured/handicapped while participating in Competitions. A Sports pension at the rate of Rs. 75 per month is given to the Outstanding Sports persons who are in indigent circumstances. 50 sports persons are getting their pension.

Non-Student Youth—

10. To encourage Sports among Non-student Youth in the Rural Areas, 349 Rural Sports Centres have been established. To promote Sports and Games among the Youth, 124 Youth Clubs are functioning in the State. Every year 200 Private Sports Clubs are availing the grant of Rs. 500 to purchase Sports Equipments. To encourage the Folk Arts like Karagam, Kolattam, Themmangu, Villupattu, etc., Youth Festivals are conducted every year. The All India Rural Sports Group I in Athletics, was organised in January 1990 at Thanjavur in order to create an awareness of Sports among the rural folk. Tamil Nadu Boys and Girls won the team championship and the overall championship was also won by the Tamil Nadu.

(*ii*) NATIONAL CADET CORPS.

11. The National Cadet Corps in Tamil Nadu is organised with the Directorate Headquarters along with 5 Groups Headquarters under it, 2 located in Madras City and one each in Coimbatore, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli. The authorised strength of National Cadet Corps in Tamil Nadu is given below :—

	Units Troops.	*Officers.*	*Cadets.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Senior Division (Boys)	45	225	17,370
Senior Division (Girls)	5	47	3,200
Junior Division (Boys)	619	624	61,350
Junior Division (Girls)	52	53	5,200
	721	949	87,120

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12. The expenditure on the National Cadet Crops from this Government's Funds in 1990-91 will be about Rs. 3.84 crores.

13. The expenditure on National Cadet Corps is met both by the Central and State Governments. Camps of various types are conducted and the expenditure is shared equally by both the Governments.

14. A pre-Commission Training Cell is functioning with a view to prepare prospective N.C.C. Cadets for the U.P.S.C. examination for entry into Armed Forces. 109 cadets of Senior/Junior/Girls Divisions of Tamil Nadu participated in the Republic Day Camp and Prime Minister's Rally held at Delhi during January 1990.

(*iii*) SCOUTS AND GUIDES.

15. The Tamil Nadu Bharat Scouts and Guides is a voluntary agency functioning in all kinds of schools. At present there are 0.74 lakhs of Scouts and 0.43 lakhs Guides in Tamil Nadu, who form nearly one fourth of the total number of Scouts and Guides all over India. This movement is functioning vigorously in 3,768 schools (under 4,303 Scouts and 1,311 Guide Captains). It aims at moulding the character of the students who will be the future citizens of our nation.

(*iv*) NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME.

16. The National Service Scheme is a Centrally Assisted Programme and the expenditure on the scheme is shared by Centre and State in the ratio of 7 : 5. The current rate of financial assistance is Rs. 80 per volunteer, per year, for regular activities and Rs. 150 per volunteer, per year, for Special Camping Programmes. The total students strength of the National Service Scheme in Tamil Nadu in 1989-90 is 1,40,000 (90,000 students in Colleges and 50,000 students in Higher Secondary Schools). Out of this, 70,000 students are participating in Special Camping Programme.

CHAPTER VIII

PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

(*i*) *Public Libraries.*

The Department of Public Libraries administers an efficient Library service extending throughout the State including rural areas. An outlay of Rs. 7.90 crores has been made for the Department in the Budget Estimates for 1990-91. The details of the libraries under the Department are shown below :—

	Libraries.	*Number of Books in stock (in lakhs).*	*Members (in lakhs.)*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
State Central Library (Connemara Public Library, Madras) ..	1	4.35	0.39
Libraries under Local Library Authorities			
District Central Libraries ..	18	..	..
Branch Libraries including Mobile Units	1,524	137.46	15.64

In order to mobilise local efforts and initiative in improving the facilities in Libraries, Library improvement conference was conducted in 1989-90 in seven Districts. Public contribition of Rs. 2.44 crores has been received by way of cash and articles.

Connemara Public Library :

2. The Connemara Public Library, Madras which serves as the State Central Library, receives free of cost one copy of all books, newspapers and journals published in India. It works on all the days of the year (from 8 *a.m*, to 8 *p.m.*) except on three national holidays. A photo copier has also been provided at this library for the convenience of the eading public.

Local Library Authorities :

3. There are now 18 Local Library Authorities and they are running in all 18 District Central Libraries and 1,524 branch libraries including Mobile Units. The number of staff working in the Local Library authorities is 3,398. Their services were provincialised with effect from 1st April 1982. During the year 1987-88, the Local Library authorities collected a sum of Rs. 2.02 crores as Library Cess (including Rs. 62 lakhs in Madras City). The Government have ordered that the Cess collected by the Local Bodies should be remitted direct to the accounts of the Local Library Authorities (instead of being initially credited to the General Funds of local Bodies and then being passed on to Local Library Authorities). The revenues of Local Library Authorities except Madras are not found sufficient to enable them to spend adequate amounts on purchase of books. In order to enable them to purchase books the Government are paying them, in all, a special grant of Rs. 11 lakhs, per annum, with effect from 1984-85. Photo copier machines have also been provided in the District Central Libraries at Madras, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore, North Arcot-Ambedkhar, Salem and Chengai-Anna Districts.

T.V.-*cum*-V.C.Rs. have been installed in the District Central Libraries of Pasumpon Thevar Thirumagan District at Sivaganga, Tirunelveli-Kattabomman district at Palayamkottai and Madras during 1989-90.

4. As per the Tamil Nadu Public Libraries Act, 1948, there should be one branch library for each Town/Village with a population of 5,000 and above. With reference to the 1981 Census, there are still 500 villages, each with a population of 5,000 and above, not yet provided with Public Library facilities. A provision of Rs. 3 lakhs has been made in 1990-91 for giving grants to Local Library Authorities to open in all 15 new Branch Libraries.

Opening of Delivery Stations :

101 Delivery Stations have been opened during 1989-90 in the villages where there is a population of less than 5,000. These stations were opened only where there was public support for each station in the form of (i) Rent free building ; (ii) 10 cents of free site ; and (iii) Rs. 10,000 in cash or as articles useful to the libraries.

Buildings for Libraries :

5. Under the Local Library Authority , Madras, buildings for 6 circle libraries and 39 Branch libraries have so far been completed and construction work on builidngs for28 more branch libraries is in progress. As a whole, 163 library buildings have either been constructed for nearing completion.

(ii) *Archives.*

The Tamil Nadu Archives, formerly known as "Madras Record Office" was established in 1909. The records of the Secretariat from 1670 besides those of the Board of Revenue, Forest Department, High Court and District Courts, records on various Committees and Commissions, besides Dutch, Danish, Persian, Modi and Marathi records and Electoral Rolls are preserved in the Archives. It is one of the biggest in South Asia. A guide to the records in the Archives is being prepared under a scheme financed by the Government of India to the extent of 75 per cent of the cost. The records relating to 16 Departments were covered in 1989 and the concurrence of the Government of India has been sought for extending assistance for covering the remaining departments also.

2. Modern methods of preservation of records are continued to be in operation with the help of Vacum Fumigation Chamber and Lamination Machine imported from U.S.A. The Microfilm Unit microfilms old records with a view to minimising the handling of the original records by researchers who would be given microfilm copies for consultation instead of the original. To make the Unit a fullfledged one and improve its functional efficiency it is proposed to purchase a Microfilm Duplicator and a Microfilm Reader-*cum*-Printer. A provision of Rs. 9 lakhs has been made for this purpose in Budget Estimate, 1990-91.

3. The Research Hall in the Archives provides special facilities to research scholars. Certified copies of Government Gazette notifications are supplied to public on request after collecting fees.

District Record Centres:

4. With a view to centralise and preserve district records, more than 30 years old, on modern scientific lines, District Records Centres have been organised at Madurai, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Tiruchirappalli and Salem. The number of records collected for preservation at each of these centres till now ranges from 24,000 to 1,40,000.

Tamil Nadu Council of Historical Research :

5. The Tamil Nadu Council of Historical Research was constituted by Government in 1973 to encourage those who have the competence and ability to write a connected account of the various aspects of life in Tamil Nadu, as reflected in its history of the past three centuries. The Council offers two fellowships every year. It also offers honorarium to ten scholars every year for writing monographs on selected topics of administrative or historical interest. So far, 17 research fellows have joined this Council (from the year 1974) and 15 of them have submitted

their Research Project to this Council so far. Two of them, viz., "Tamil Cinema and related performing arts as Socio-Political force 1919—45" and "Sir Alexander Tottenham" have been permitted to be published at the cost of the respective Research Scholar.

For the period 1988-90, two research fellows were selected and they are working from September-October 1988. As regards monographs only three were found suitable and were selected by the council.

District Gazetteers :

6. So far, 7 new District Gazetteers, namely Thanjavur, South Arcot, Madurai, Salem, Coimbatore, Ramanathapuram and Pudukkottai have been published. The Dharmapuri district Gazetteer is under print. The Kanyakumari District Gazetteer has been completed and it will be issued soon. The Nilgiris District Gazetteer is being drafted and preliminary work has been taken up for the Chengai-Anna District Gazetteer. The Tamil versions of the Pudukkottai and Ramanathapuram District Gazetteers will be published soon.

Training Wing :

7. Training in 'Records Management' is imparted to those, who are in charge of record rooms in Government offices, public sector undertakings, etc., since 1981. So far, 77 sessions of training have been conducted for 1,434 persons. Persons deputed from other State Archives have also been trained in record management.

Publication Cell :

8. Select Documents on certain topics of historical or administrative interest are published by the Archives. Select documents on "Municipalities" and on "Co-operation" have been compiled and those on "Water Supply and Drainage" and "Agricultural Legislation in Madras Presidency" are being compiled. The reprinting of Guides to the old records of the Districts has been taken up and such guides have been reprinted for Coimbatore, the Nilgiris, Tirunelveli, Kattabomman and South Arcot. The department is publishing a quarterly Archival Magazine "AVANA AMUDHAM" from 1987.

Archival Library :

9. The Tamil Nadu Archives Library is one of the largest libraries having very good collection of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs books mostly in English and Tamil and also in other languages. Apart from conventional books, all the printed publications of various departments of the Government of Tamil Nadu are kept in the Library. Gazettes, Census Reports, Debates of Parliament and Legislature, Press Lists Almanacks, Directories, Law

Reports, Gazetteers, old periodicals, etc., form part of the collections. Copies of all books in various languages published in this State, ever since the enactment of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, are lodged in this Library.

10. The Government have appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Dr. S. Gopal to go into the functioning of the Tamil Nadu Archives. The committee has since submitted its report. Implementation of the recommendations of the committee is under consideration of the Government.

CHAPTER IX.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The Provision for Technical Education in 1990-91 is of the order of 32 crores inclusive of the provisions for buildings and loans and for grants to Anna University. The number of institutions under the direct control of the Department of Technical Education and the intake in those institutions were as follows in 1989-90 :—

Institutions.	*Number of Institutions.*	*Annual intake.*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	
Engineering Colleges.	35 *Plus* Regional Engineering College Tiruchirappalli for admission under State quota).	*Degree*—	
		(i) Full time ..	6,827
		(ii) Part-time ..	1,160
		Post-Graduate—	
		(i) Full time ..	276
		(ii) Part-time ..	56
		Post-Graduate Diploma—	
		(i) Full time ..	21
		(ii) Part time ..	5
Polytechnics and Special Institutions (including three Colleges of Arts and Crafts and Sculpture.)	131	*Diploma*—	
		(i) Full time ..	22332
		(ii) Part time: ..	1,675
		Post Diploma—	
		(i) Full time ..	263
		(ii) Part time ..	90
		Certificate—	
		(i) Full time ..	70
		(ii) Part time ...	210
Higher Secondary School (Vocational)	14	Full time ..	840

Self Financing Technical Education Institutions

2. The High Power Committee constituted by the Government to assess the working of Self Financing Engineering Colleges in the state has visited all the Self Financing Engineering Colleges besides the periodical inspection of the monitoring Committee constituted by the Director of Technical Education for each Self Financing Engineering College, and submitted its reports with its due recommendations. Based on these, action was taken on 12 Self Financing Engineering Colleges which have not provided sufficient infrastructural facilities and not fulfilled the conditions prescribed by the Government for their establishment.

3. In order to maintain the standards of Technical Education in the Self Financing Polytechnics the monitoring Committee constituted by the Government will inspect periodically once in a year all the Self financing Polytechnics in the State to review the progress made by the concerned Management increating infrastructural facilities and fulfilling the conditions prescribed by the Government for the establishment of those Polytechnics. Based on the report of the Monitoring Committee Government have taken action on 19 Self Financing Polytechnics.

4. A new degree course in Computer Science and Engineering will be introduced at the Alagappa Chettiar College of Engineering and Technology, Karaikudi. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate 1990–91 for this purpose. Provision of funds to a tune of Rs. 1 lakh during 1990-91 has also been made for the setting up of Electronics and Communication Engineering Laboratory at the Government College of Engineering, Salem. It is also proposed to create the post of Heads of Departments for existing disciplines at the Government Polytechnic for Women, Coimbatore and for the sanction of additional staff for the Government Polytechnics at Ooty and Nagercoil, Thiyagarajar Polytechnic, Salem, P.M. Girls Polytechnic, Thanjavur and Sankar Institute of Polytechnic, Talaiyuthu. A sum of Rs. 6.50 lakhs has been provided in 1990-91 for this purpose.

5. Computer Technology as a compulsory subject has been included in the curriculum. All the Government and Aided Institutions have been provided with Computers. The preparation of Bio-data of staff members and the collection of various kinds of statistical information of the Department have also been computerised.

Computerisation of Examination work—

6. The preparation of Nominal Rolls, Hall-tickets, Mark-sheets, publication of results and Diploma Certificates in respect of Polyetechnic examinations has been computerised. The answer books of Diploma Examinations are also valued centrally. Furthermore, performance

analysis charts are prepared showing the students performance in various examinations, subject-wise and institutewise with details of state average etc., This enable the department to arive at the reasons for deficient performance in educational Institutions, if any and take corrective measures.

Examination in Commercial subjects :

7. The Director of Technical Education is conducting examinations every year in two sessions (May and November) for more than two lakhs candidates in commerce subjects, like Typewriting, Shorthand, Accountancy, Commercial Geography, Banking, etc.

ANNA UNIVERSITY.

8. Anna University has emerged as the biggest Technical Ufiiversity in the Country with about 4,898 students of whom 654 are girls, the number of women students being the highest in Engineering and Technology courses in any Campus in the Country. Among the 20 undergraduate programmes, 34 Postgraduate programmes and 4 Post-Graduate Diploma programmes which Anna University has introduced so far, many are relevant to the immediate development programmes of Tamilnadu as well as the country. The University is doing pioneering work in the fields of Irrigation and Water Management ; Environmental Engineering ; Remote Sensing ; Human Settlement ; Crystal Growth ; and Bio-technology. The University has embarked on a massive development programme in the VII Plan period and has been able to find funds from different funding agencies, within and outside the country and has been able to invest about Rs. 7.5 crorês for infrastructure development, Faculty development and introduction of new courses. The University drew substantial financial support not only from the funding agencies within the country but also from countries like the Federal Republic of Germany (for Remote Sensing etc.,) and the United States of America (for the Centre for Water Resources).

9. The University has established an under-graduate programme in Printing Technology (the first of its kind in India) ; Besides undergraduate programmes in Mining Engineering and in Rubber Technology, M.Tech. Degree programme and a Post Graduate Diploma programme in Foot-wear Science and Engineering. It has taken up a massive programme of updating the various laboratories in different Departments, by replacing the obsolete equipments and modernising the laboratory facilities, with assistance to the tune of Rs. 5.20 crores from the Government of India.

10. The students enrolment in 1989-90 in the FOUR constitutent units of Anna University is as follows :

3 *Institution/College. Total.*	*Undergraduate.* *Full time.*	*Undergraduate.* *Part time.*	*Post-graduate.* *Full time.*	*Post-graduate.* *Part time.*	*Total*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
College of Engineering ..	1,516	804	893	122	3,335
Alagappa College of Technology.	480	..	134	22	636
School of Architecture and Planning.	142	..	59	9	210
Madras Institute of Technology.	559	..	146	12	717
Total ..	2,697	804	1,232	165	4,898

M.Phil. and/or Doctoral programmes are also being pursued in most specialisations. The total number of candidates so far awarded M.Phil. and Ph.D. degrees by this University is :

(1)	*M.Phil.* (2)	*Ph.D.* (3)
Upto 1988	100	46
1989	16	25

11. The various advanced centres Institutes of Anna University are doing poineering work with the sole object of carrying forward the fruit of the research activities to the needs of the society. Notable among them are listed below :

Centre for Water Resources :

12. This Centre, being an interdisciplinary one, has been collaborating with several user and funding agencies for the last ten years in the areas of water resources planning, development and management. So far, nearly Rs. 5 crores have been received from several funding agencies (both national and international) for various research and

consultancy projects. The centre has contributed to a significant degree in the project of modernisation of small scale tank irrigation systems with the financial assistance of $ 31,000 provided by the Ford Foundation. This study had generated a considerable amount of interest among several national and international organisations.

Institute of Remote Sensing :

13. Established in January 1982, the Institute of Remote Sensing is now recognised by the Government of India as a National Sub-Centre for Remote Sensing activities. With a total financial outlay of nearly Rs. 7.50 crores, of which Rs. 2.73 crores is from Government of Tamilnadu, Rs. 3.50 crores from the Federal Republic of Germany and the balance from the Government of India, this institute has procured many sophisticated equipment useful for application of Remote Sensing techniques for mapping and monitoring natural resources and environmental changes. AVAX—11/780 Computer System with Array Processor and peripherals is one of the note worthy equipments of the Institute, used for digital analysis of Satellite data. The Institute offers a M.Tech. degree programme, besides a number of training programmes. Several user agencies interact with the Institute for their specific objectives.

Centre for Bio-technology, Alagappa College of Technology Campus :

14. This Centre offers Post-graduate programmes leading to M.Tech. and Ph.D. It has international exchange programmes with Universities in France, United Kingdom and Switzerland. Towards strengthening the Industry-University interaction, a memorandum of under standing has been entered into with the Southern Petro-chemical Industries Limited (SPIC) with a financial outlay of Rs. 2.5 crores, to establish a SPIC Bio-process laboratory, which will be an integral part of the centre for translating basic research findings to commercial utilisation. Several sponsored research programmes have been carried out in the centre for a total financial outlay of nearly Rs. 1.3 crores. The research scheme sponsored by Indo-Swiss Agency for Rs. 60 lakhs in the area of "Infrastructural facilities for Advanced Bio-tech. Process" is a noteworthy one.

CHAPTER X.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Tamil Nadu Science and Technology Centres :

1. For the popularisation of Science, Government have constituted an autonomous Society known as "The Tamil Nadu Science and Technology Centre". The Education Minister is its Chairman. It is intended to develop a scientific attitude and thinking in the younger generation and spread information relating to applications of Science and Technology. The Government have accorded approval for Phase I for the establishment of the Periyar Science and Technology Centre at a cost of Rs. 4 Crores at Kotturpuram, Madras. A Planetarium has also been established in the above complex at a cost of Rs. 2 Crores.

2. The building work on the establishment of Periyar Science and Technology is almost completed. The completed building has 8 galleries with a total plinth area of 6,448 sq. metres. Fabrication of exhibits has been completed for three galleries which are ready for inaguration. The exhibits are of sophisticated participatory type and many exhibits have been donated by leading firms. For other galleries like Life Science Gallery, Children's Gallery and Motive Power Gallery exhibits are being fabricated. The Museo-bus Programme has started from 2nd of January 1990 to spread the message of Science and Technology among the mass in rural areas and school children. The Museo-bus consists of 24 exhibits and a 16 mm projector.

3. The Birla Planetarium with a seating capacity of 236 persons was opened in May 1988. Its entire cost of nearly Rs. 2 Crores was donated by Thiru C. K. Birla. The planetarium is a great boon to research scholars on astronomy and Astro-Physicists and aims to promote propogation of a scientific temper, among the general public and the student community. The Planetarium has been conducting various courses in astronomy and conducts seminars/workshops and night observation camps, periodically. So far 4 Planetarium Programmes on the themes "Exploring the Solar System", "Violent Universe", "Are we alone in this Universe ?" and "Sky and Seasons" have been produced and presented to the visiting public and students. So far about 5 lakhs of visitors have witnessed the Planetarium Programmes.

Tamil Nadu State Council for Science and Technology :

4. "The Tamil Nadu State Council for Science and Technology" has been constituted to look after Research and Development Activities. It is an Autonomous Society charged with the responsibility of identifying and formulating programmes for the application of Science and Technology in various sectors such as Education, Health, Agriculture, etc., with a view to improving the social and economic

status of the society. It has also been recognised as an apex body that liaises between the Central Government and the State Government on the one hand, and the Universities and the Industries on the other. It also operates as an advisory body to the Government in planning for Development of Science and Technology in the State. The Council is an autonomous society headed by the Minister for Education and the Chairman of its Executive Committee is Dr. Malcolm S. Adiseshiah, a renowned Economist.

5. During the last four years, the Government have sanctioned sum of Rs. 44 lakhs as R. and D. grants to the Council. With this resources, the Council has taken up about a dozen Research and Development Projects and which are under various stages of implementation : The two projects, viz., Communication of Technology to Rural Women through Screen Printing and Preparation of Primers for Adult Education have been completed.

6. Besides this, the Council organises regular meetings and discussions between Research Workers and field level executives so that the results of the research under taken in the laboratories are transferred to the field and problems encountered in the field are brought to the notice of the research scientists for finding feasible solutions. The Council is also providing incentives to young scientists. Apart from this, the Council celebrates the National Science Day on 28th February of every year, since 1987. The 1990 celebrations, however, were organised on a grand scale in each of the Districts of Tamil Nadu. 20 Science Exhibitions and 21 In-Service Teacher Training Programmes were organised, the former at Polytechnics and the latter at Arts Colleges. Besides the Council supported scores of activities undertaken by voluntary organizations. Tamil Nadu is the only State that have received Rs. 6.00 lakhs from N.C.S.T.C., Government of India towards "National Science Day" celebrations in 1990, by contributing a matching grant.

7. The Council has also established an 'Information Centre for Technology Transfer' for promoting Industry Institute interactions.

Science and Technology Entrepreneurs Development Project :

8. The Government of Tamil Nadu have approved a scheme for the preparation of an "Opportunity Profile" for the Dharmapuri District in association with the "National Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development Board" (NSTED) of the Department of Science and Technology, Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India. The Scheme has since been renamed as STED and being implemented from 1985. The Dharmapuri District Development Corporation has been appointed as the overall executive agency of this programme. The scheme has been evolved mainly to generate self-employment opportunity for Science and Technology personnel at all levels from those trained in I.I.Ts., Universities and Engineering Colleges to those who have graduated from the Polytechnics and the Industrial Training Institutes.

9. Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development Project, Dharmapuri prepared a resource profile for the district with reference to data available in the Corporation and with various organisations. A three year perspective plan on industries was prepared. A booklet containing the list of industries identified by various agencies together with those identified specifically for Dharmapuri district has been prepared and communicated to various organizations of the district for wide publicity. List of post-graduates, graduates, diploma holders and ITI certificate holders, as in the live register of employment office, were prepared block-wise and furnished to all agencies for identifying potential entrepreneurs.

10. For developing the entrepreneurship awareness among the Science and Technology persons, the STED Project authorities have organised seminars and training camps. In addition to that, it has assisted 7 EDP trained candidates, 70 other Science and Technology persons in preparing specific project reports. Four EDP trained and 40 other Science and Technology persons, were assisted in arranging tie-up with financial institutions; 3 EDP trained and 30 other Science and Technology persons were helped in establishing new units. The total number of units established is 33 and the total number of employment generated is 395.

11. The Government of India have released a sum of Rs. 3.50 lakhs as Grant-in-aid for 1989-90 towards implementation of STED Project in Dharmapuri district.

12. The scheme is also being implemented in Pasumpon Thevar Thirumaganar District with active participation of the Central Electro-chemical and Research Institute, a CSIR Laboratory.

K. ANBAZHAGAN,
Minister for Education.

APPENDIX—I

STATISTICS OF SCHOOL EDUCATION.

(1)	*(End of Sixth Plan).* 1984-85 (2)	1988-89 (3)	1989-90 (4)
	(IN LAKHS.)		
A. POPULATION OF AGE GROUP—			
Age-Group 6—11			
Boys	36.11	37.94	38.
Girls	35.28	37.06	37.
Total ..	71.39	75.00	75.
Age-Group 11—14			
Boys	16.25	17.12	17.
Girls	15.88	16.73	16.
Total ..	32.13	33.85	34
Age-Group 14—16			
Boys	9.08	9.57	[illegible]
Girls	8.87	9.34	[illegible]
Total ..	17.95	18.91	[illegible]
Age-Group 16—18			
Boys	8.56	9.02	9.16
Girls	8.37	8.81	8.95
Total ..	16.93	17.83	18.11

(1)	(End of Sixth Plan). 1984-85 (2)	1988-89 (3)	1989-90 (4)
		(IN LAKHS.)	
B. NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED—			
Age-Group 6—11*			
Boys	38.11	40.89	41.40
Girls	32.33	34.86	35.38
Total ..	70.44	75.75	76.78
Age-Group 11—14			
Boys	13.95	16.91	17.57
Girls	9.24	12.13	12.76
Total ..	23.19	29.04	30.33
Age-Group 14—16			
Boys	5.42	6.57	6.83
Girls	3.10	4.05	4.24
Total ..	8.52	10.62	11.07
Age-Group 16—18			
Boys	1.99	2.47	2.63
Girls	1.33	1.75	1.87
Total ..	3.32	4.22	4.50

* Includes under and over age pupils studying in I to V Standards.

(1)	1984-85 (*End of Sixth Plan.*) (2)	1988-89 (3)	1989-90 (4)
	(Percentage		
C. PERCENTAGE OF ENROLMENT—			
Age-Group 6—11*			
Boys	1,05.53	1,07.79	1,07.84
Girls	91.64	94.07	94.34
Boys and Girls ..	98.66	1,01.01	101.16
Age-Group 11—14			
Boys	85.82	98.77	101.09
Girls	58.21	72.53	75.17
Boys and Girls	72.18	85.80	88.28
Age-Group 14—16			
Boys	59.69	68.65	70.35
Girls	34.93	43.34	44.73
Boys and Girls	47.45	56.14	57.69
Age-Group 16—18			
Boys	23.19	27.35	28.76
Girls	15.90	19.93	20.85
Boys and Girls	19.59	23.68	24.85

*Includes under and over age pupils studying in I to V Standards.

(1)	1984-85 (*End of Sixth Plan*). (2)	1988-89 (3)	1989-90 (4)
D. NUMBER OF SCHOOLS—			
Primary Schools	28,847	29,359	29,491
Middle Schools	5,691	5,707	5,651
High Schools	2,476	2,922	3,034
Higher Secondary Schools ..	1,474	1,787	1,915
Total ..	38,488	39,775	40,091

In the case of Higher Secondary Schools, the figures of number of teachers, number of pupils, Teacher-pupil ratio, etc., in the following statements include the figures for High School Standards (Standards 10 and below) also :—

E. NUMBER OF TEACHERS—			
Primary Schools	1,16,305	1,18,009	1,18,922
Middle Schools	66,849	65,716	65,668
High Schools	38,328	41,597	42,170
Higher Secondary Schools ..	62,932	69,017	71,158
Total ..	2,84,414	2,94,339	2,97,918

F. TEACHER-PUPIL RATIO—

(1) By type of School (including specialist teachers)—			
Primary Schools	42	45	46
Middle Schools	42	45	46
High Schools	28	33	35
Higher Secondary Schools	28	32	33
(2) By Standards (including specialist teachers)—			
Primary Standards ..	41	47	47
Middle Standards ..	36	38	41
High School Standards ..	26	28	28
Higher Secondary Standards	21	20	21

NUMBER OF SCHOOL TEACHERS AND PUPILS IN TAMIL NADU IN 1989-90 (AS ON 1st OCTOBER 1989.)

Type of School. (1)	*Number of schools.* (2)	*Enrolment.* (3) (IN LAKHS.)	*Teachers.* (4)
Primary Schools—			
Government	1,475		
Municipal/Corporation	1,131	54.46	1,18,922
Panchayat Union	21,796		
Private	5,089		
Total	29,491		
Middle Schools—			
Government	222		
Municipal/Corporation	419		
Panchayat Union	3,078	29.98	65,668
Private	1,932		
Total	5,651		
Total—for Elementary Schools.	35,142	84.44	1,84,590
High Schools—			
State Board Schools—			
Government	1,839		
Municipal/Corporation	78	13.08	34,564
Private	410		
Total	2,327		

Type of School.	Number of Schools.	Enrolment.	Teachers.
(1)	(2)	(3) (IN LAKHS.)	(4)
Anglo-Indian	12	0.11	304
Matriculation..	606	1.27	5,084
Central Schools	89	0.49	2,218
Total—for all High Schools ..	3,034	14.95	42,170.
Higher Secondary Schools—			
State Board Schools—			
Government	798		
Government Technical School	11	20.81	61,720
Private (Technical) ..	3		
Municipal	68		
Private	727		
Total ..	1,607		
Anglo-Indian Schools ..	29	0.37	1,067
Matriculation Schools ..	192	1.17	4,537
Central Schools	87	0.94	3,834
Total—for all Higher Secondary Schools	1,915	23.29	71,158
Total—for High and Higher Secondary Schools	4,949	38.24	1,13,328
Grand Total—for all School ..	40,091	**122 68**	**2,97,918**

Boys .. 68.43 Lakhs.

Girls .. 54.25 Lakhs.

MANAGEMENT-WISE BREAK-UP OF THE NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN SCHOOLS IN 1989-90.

	Government.		*Municipal.*	*Aided.*	*Break-up of the teachers.*		
	Government Schools.	*Panchayat Union Schools.*			*Total.*	*Men.*	*Women.*
	(1)	(2)	(3)				
Primary Schools ..	8,035	71,164	9,519	30,204	1,18,922	72,381	46,541
Middle Schools ..	3,212	27,058	7,051	28,347	65,668	33,826	31,842
High Schools	26,047	..	1,499	14,624	42,170	24,874	17,296
Higher Secondary Schools	29,929	..	3,970	37,259	71,158	42,344	28,814
Total ..	67,223	98,222	22,309	1,10,434	2,97,918	1,73,425	1,24,493

NUMBER OF TEACHERS WORKING IN SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO STANDARDS.

Standards.	1989-90. Number of Teachers. Men.	Women.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1—5	93,860	69,728	1,63,588
6—8	42,109	31,607	73,716
9—10	24,983	14,416	39,399
11—12	12,473	8,742	21,215
Total ..	1,73,425	1,24,493	2,97,918

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ENROLMENT POSITION IN 1989-90 BY STANDARDS.

(IN LAKHS OF PUPILS.)

Standards.	Higher Secondary Schools.	High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Primary Schools.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1—5. Boys ..	0.94	0.78	10.27	29.41	41.40
Girls ..	0.86	0.66	8.81	25.05	35.38
Total ..	1.80	1.44	19.08	54.46	76.78
6—8. Boys ..	6.25	4.95	6.37	..	17.57
Girls ..	4.18	4.05	4.53	..	12.76
Total ..	10.43	9.00	10.90	..	30.33

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ENROLMENT POSITION IN 1989-90 BY STANDARDS.

Standards.	*Higher Secondary Schools.*	*High Schools.*	*Middle Schools.*	*Primary Schools.*	*Total.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		(In lakhs of Pupils.)			
9—10. Boys ..	4.19	2.64	..	..	6.83
Girls ..	2.36	1.88	..	..	4.24
Total ..	6.55	4.52	..	..	11.07
11—12. Boys	2.63	..	..	..	2.63
Girls ..	1.87	..	..	..	1.87
Total ..	4.50	..	..	..	4.50
1—12. Boys ..	14.01	8.37	16.64	29.41	68.43
Girls ..	9.27	6.59	13.34	25.05	54.25
Total ..	23.28	14.96	29.98	54.46	122.68

APPENDIX II.

STATISTICS OF UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

Details.	1984–85.	1988–89.	1989–90.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Total number of students in—			
(i) B.A.	61,802	58,850	60,488
(ii) B.Sc.	82,596	84,426	87,648
(iii) B.Com.	32,028	35,086	35,390
(iv) Post-Graduate	15,858	18,236	19,689
Total ..	1,92,284	1,96,598	2,03,215
Number of Teachers in—			
(i) Government Colleges ..	4,347	4,564	4,603
(ii) Private Colleges ..	9,540	10,344	10,428
Total ..	13,887	14,908	15,031
Number of Colleges—Arts and Science—			
(i) Government	53	54	54
(ii) Aided-Private	134	133	132
(iii) Un-aided Private (Self financings)	6	23	23
(iv) Un-aided Private ..	..	..	3
Total ..	193	210	212

Other Colleges

Category.	*Number of Colleges.* Govern-ment.	Aided.	Un-aided.	*Number of students in 1989–90.*	*Number of teachers in 1989–90.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Other Colleges—					
(i) Colleges of Education	7	14	..	3,129	232
(ii) Physical Eudcation.	..	3	..	393	39
(iii) Oriental Colleges	..	9	6	1,664	176
(iv) Schools of Social work ..	..	2	..	279	25
Total ..	7	28	6	5,465	472

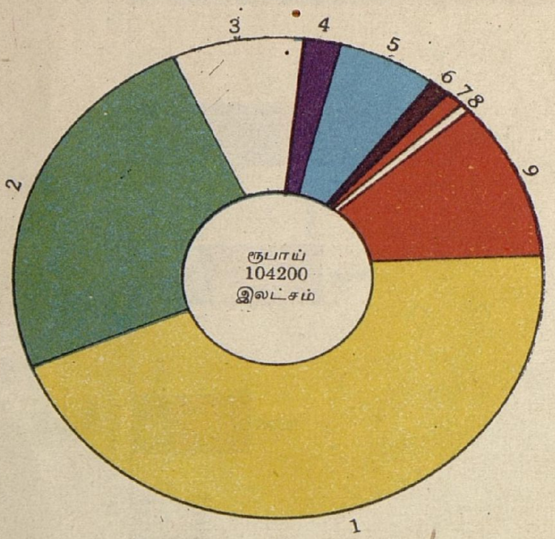
APPENDIX III.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

	1984-85.	1988-89.	1989-90.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Number of Institutions—			
Engineering Colleges—			
(i) Government	4	4	4
(ii) Aided	3	3	3
(iii) Self-financing ..	17	28	28
(iv) Autonomous ..	7	7	7
Total ..	31	42	42
Polytechnics and Special Institutions—			
(i) Government	23	23	23
(ii) Aided	35	35	35
(iii) Self-financing ..	53	74	73
Total ..	111	132	131
Number of Students' strength*—			
(i) Engineering Colleges ..	16,295	25,650	25,470
(ii) Polytechnics	39,215	65,855	66,966
Total ..	55,510	91,505	92,436

*Excluding Autonomous Institutions.

நிதி ஒதுக்கீடு
BUDGET
1990-91

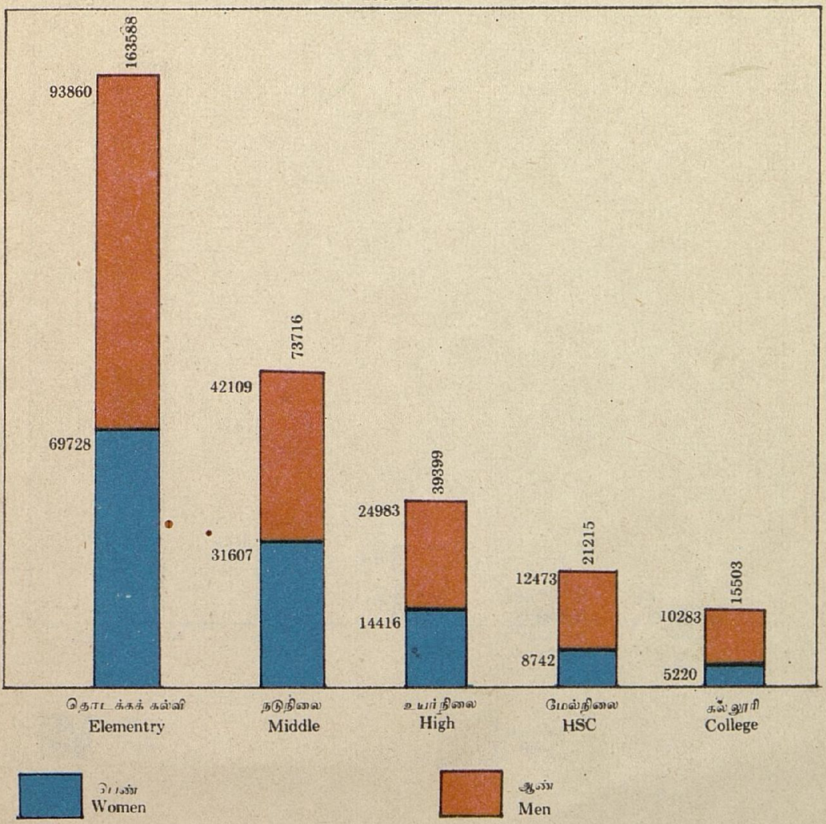


	ரூபாய் Rs. (இலட்சத்தில்/in lakhs)
1. தொடக்கக் கல்வி Elementary	42924
2. உயர்நிலைப் பள்ளிக் கல்வி Secondary Education	31870
3. கல்லூரிக் கல்வி University Education	8694
4. கலை, பண்பாடு Art & Culture	1269
5. தொழில் நுட்பக் கல்வி Technical Education	3238
6. வயதுவந்தோர் கல்வி Adult Education	968
7. விளையாட்டு, இளைஞர் நலம் Sport & Youth Welfare	811
8. மொழி வளர்ச்சி Language Development	176
9. பொது—ஏனைய செலவு General-Other expenditure	14250

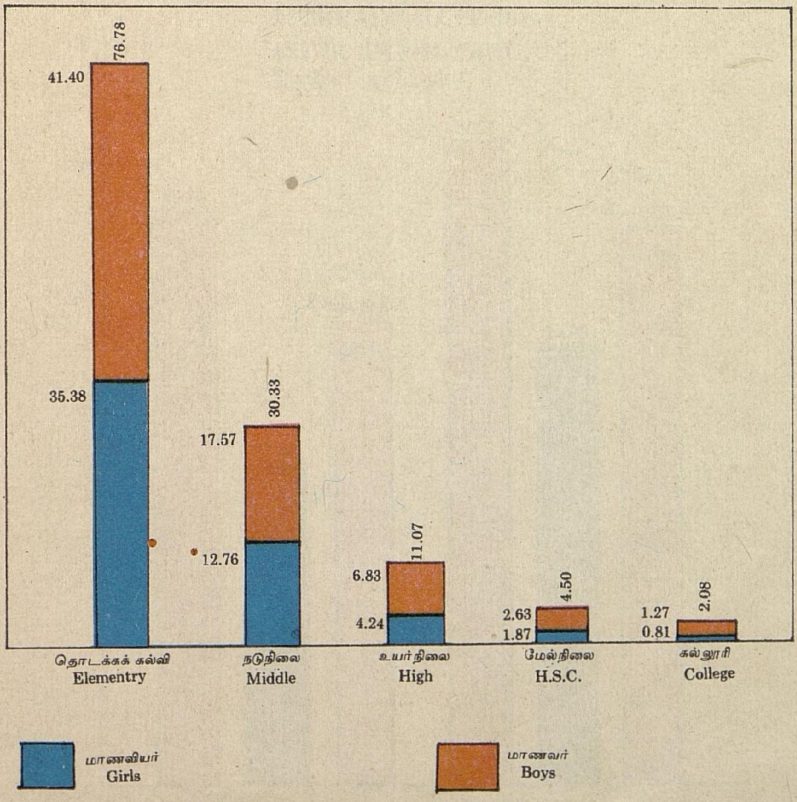
ஆசிரியர் எண்ணிக்கை

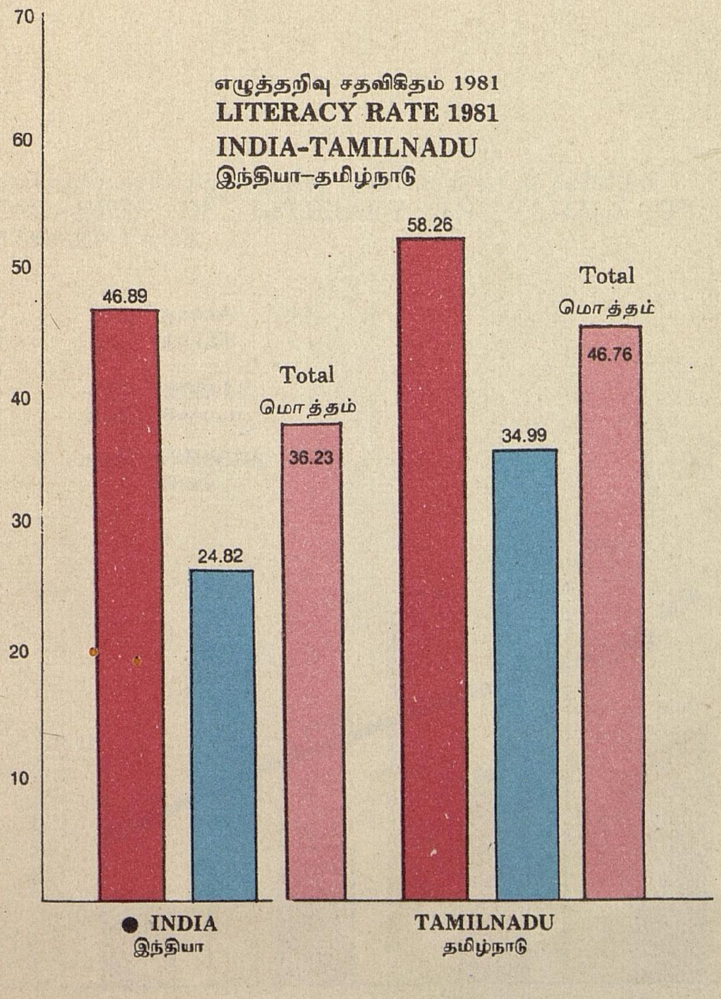
Teacher Strength

1989-90



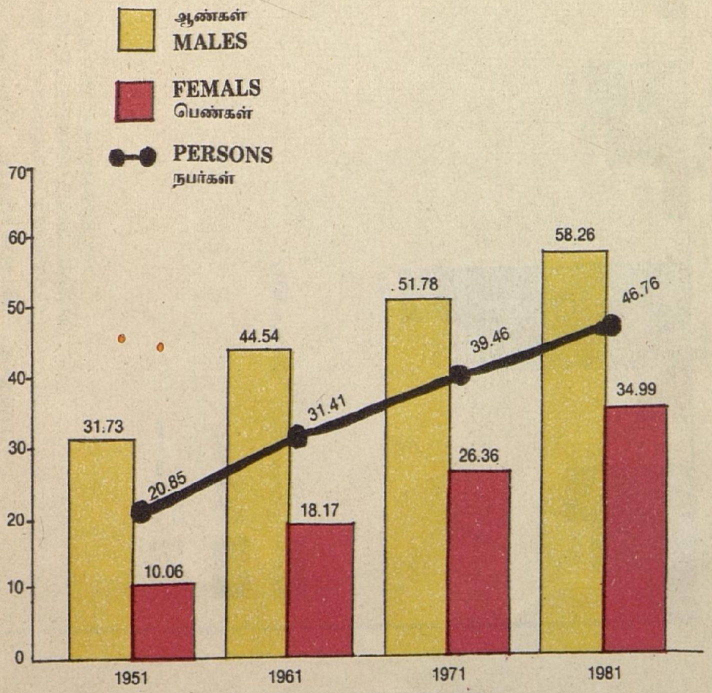
மாணவர் எண்ணிக்கை
Student Strength
(இலட்சத்தில்/in lakhs)
1989-90





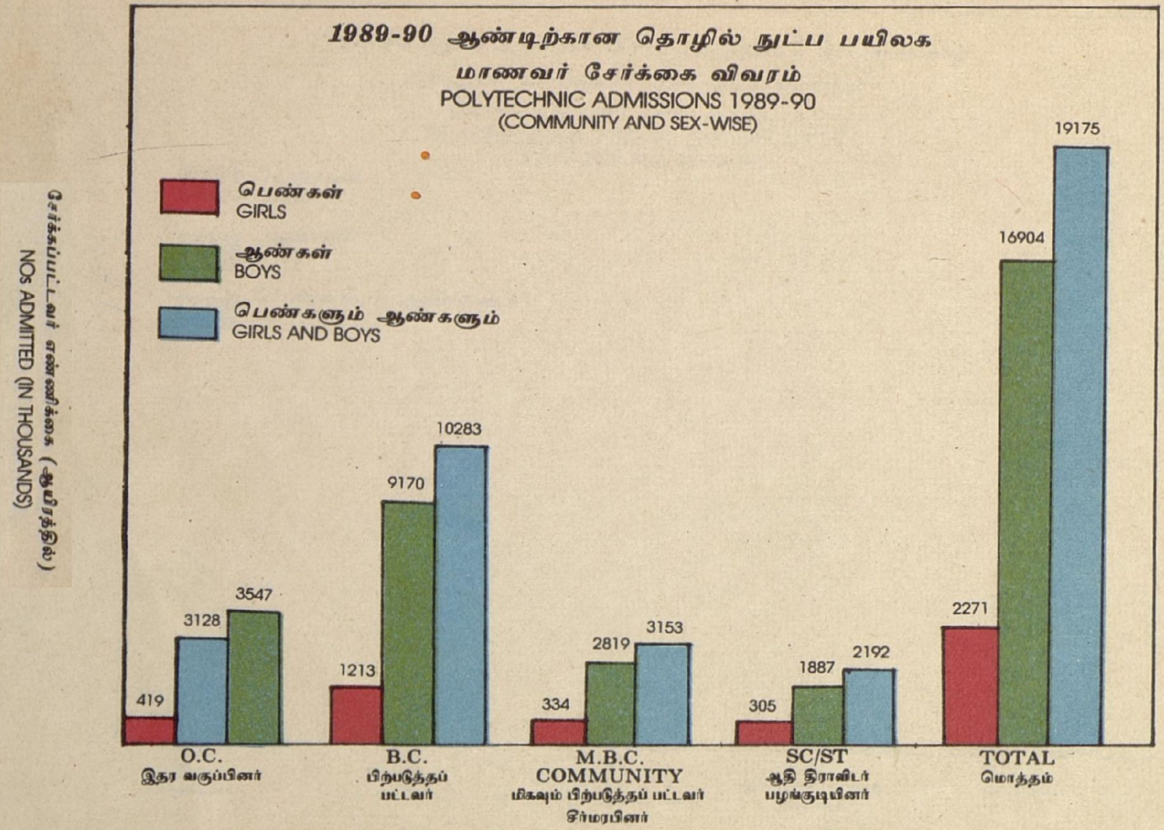
எழுத்தறிவு சதவிகிதம் 1981
LITERACY RATE 1981
INDIA-TAMILNADU
இந்தியா—தமிழ்நாடு
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
46.89
24.82
Total
மொத்தம்
36.23
58.26
34.99
Total
மொத்தம்
46.76
INDIA
இந்தியா
TAMILNADU
தமிழ்நாடு

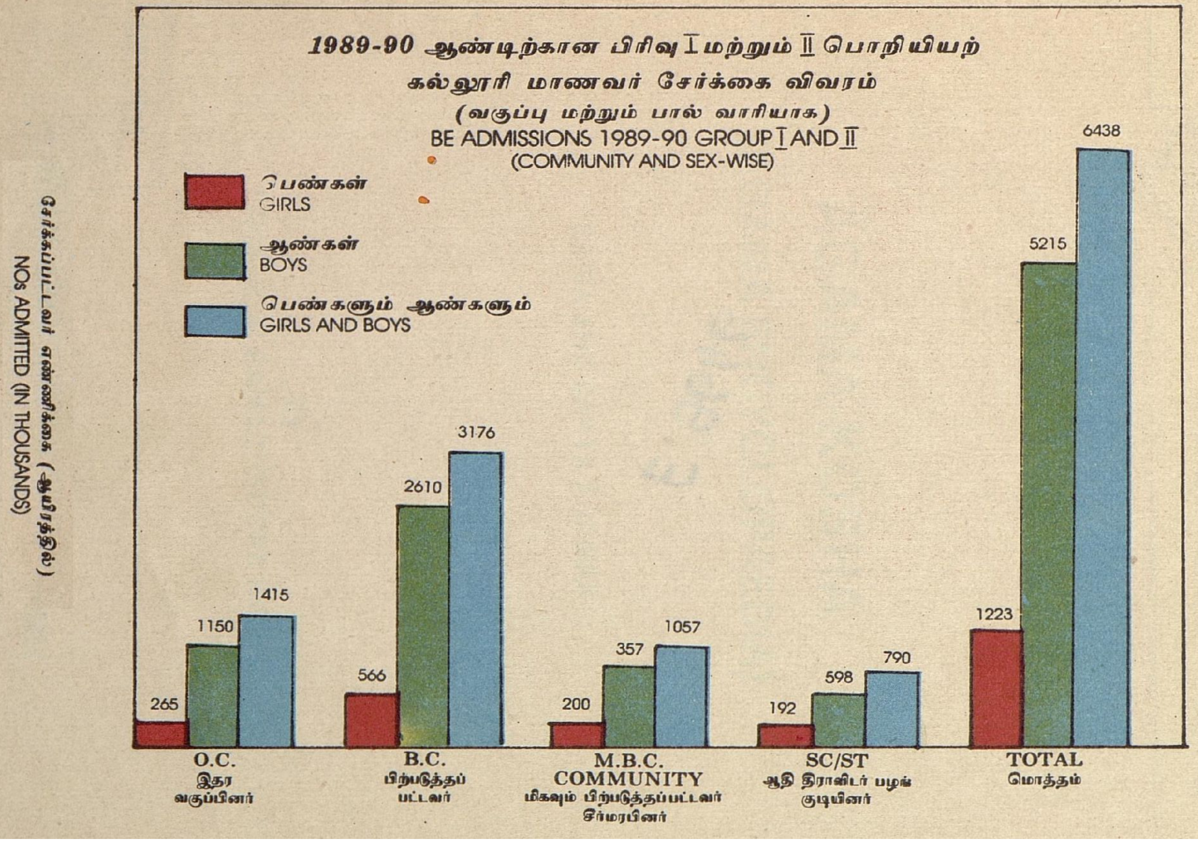
தமிழ்நாட்டில் எழுத்தறிவு முன்னேற்றம்—சதவிகிதம்
PROGRESS OF LITERACY IN TAMILNADU-PERCENTAGE



1951–ஆம் ஆண்டு விபரங்கள் பிரிக்கப்படாத சென்னை மாநிலத்திற்கானவை.

FIGURES FURNISHED FOR THE YEAR 1951 RELATE TO COMPOSITE MADRAS STATE.


1989-90 ஆண்டிற்கான தொழில் நுட்ப பயிலக
மாணவர் சேர்க்கை விவரம்
POLYTECHNIC ADMISSIONS 1989-90
(COMMUNITY AND SEX-WISE)
பெண்கள்
GIRLS
ஆண்கள்
BOYS
பெண்களும் ஆண்களும்
GIRLS AND BOYS
சேர்க்கப்பட்டவர் எண்ணிக்கை (ஆயிரத்தில்)
NOs ADMITTED (IN THOUSANDS)
419
3128
3547
1213
9170
10283
334
2819
3153
305
1887
2192
2271
16904
19175
O.C.
இதர வகுப்பினர்
B.C.
பிற்படுத்தப்
பட்டவர்
M.B.C.
COMMUNITY
மிகவும் பிற்படுத்தப் பட்டவர்
சீர்மரபினர்
SC/ST
ஆதி திராவிடர்
பழங்குடியினர்
TOTAL
மொத்தம்


1989-90 ஆண்டிற்கான பிரிவு I மற்றும் II பொறியியற்
கல்லூரி மாணவர் சேர்க்கை விவரம்
(வகுப்பு மற்றும் பால் வாரியாக)
BE ADMISSIONS 1989-90 GROUP I AND II
(COMMUNITY AND SEX-WISE)
பெண்கள்
GIRLS
ஆண்கள்
BOYS
பெண்களும் ஆண்களும்
GIRLS AND BOYS
சேர்க்கப்பட்டவர் எண்ணிக்கை (ஆயிரத்தில்)
NOs ADMITTED (IN THOUSANDS)
265
1150
1415
566
2610
3176
200
357
1057
192
598
790
1223
5215
6438
O.C.
இதர வகுப்பினர்
B.C.
பிற்படுத்தப் பட்டவர்
M.B.C. COMMUNITY
மிகவும் பிற்படுத்தப்பட்டவர் சீர்மரபினர்
SC/ST
ஆதி திராவிடர் பழங் குடியினர்
TOTAL
மொத்தம்